

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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LLESHI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON IRANIAN DEATHS

AU011924 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Ayatollah Khomeyni:

We join in your sorrow for the tragic deaths of Mohammad Ali Raja'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Prime Minister Mohammed Javad Bahonar through assassination by terrorists, enemies of the Iranian people. We express to you and your people sympathetic feelings and sincere condolences. We wish the Iranian freedom-loving and revolutionary people successes in their just struggle to defend their homeland against the intrigues and plots of the imperialist superpowers.

LLESHI GREETES AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU311900 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah:

On the occasion of your national holiday, I send you best wishes and greetings for the progress and happiness of the friendly Libyan people on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself.

HOXHA, LLESHI, SHEHU GREET VIETNAMESE LEADERS

AU012008 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram to Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party's Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the socialist Republic of Vietnam; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the SRV's national holiday, we send you and through you the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam best wishes and greetings on behalf of the Albanian people, the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and ourselves.

The Vietnamese people achieved a historic victory in their long and heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their servants to fully liberate their homeland. And now they have achieved important results in the country's reconstruction and successes in various areas of life through their tireless effort.

The Albanian people rejoice over the Vietnamese people's victories and deeply wish them new successes for the uninterrupted development and prosperity of their homeland. We wish that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples and countries will continue to strengthen and develop.

GRIGOROV, OTHERS ATTEND SOFIA RECEPTION FOR LIBYA

AU012011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah--1 September, Revolution Day--the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in our country gave a reception in Sofia tonight. The reception was attended by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by members of the cabinet, representatives of social organizations, heads of religious communities, as well as heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

MINING PROTOCOL WITH ZIMBABWE SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU311842 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] The visit of the delegation of the Zimbabwe Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources ended with the signing of a protocol in Sofia on 27 August 1981. The protocol provides for a joint effort in preparing and training cadres for the mining industry, and in processing nonferrous metals and coal deposits. A joint working group will also be established for research into the possibilities and opportunities to expand cooperation and for establishing a joint mining company for prospecting for and mining mineral resources in Zimbabwe.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FINLAND

AU012010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] A Bulgarian trade union delegation, headed by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council, left for Finland today at the invitation of the Finnish trade unions.

COURT SENTENCES TURKISH HIJACKERS TO 3 YEARS

AU011900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The trial against the Turkish hijackers who on 24 May 1981 captured an aircraft of the Turkish Civil Airlines and forced it to land at Burgas Airport, closed in Sofia today. The Sixth Section--the Penal Collegium of the Sofia District Court of Justice, chaired by Pencho Penev, found the defendants--Turkish citizens (Mehmet Kaluch), (Jelal Aytan), (Ahmed Balkan) and (Jan Gyulsoy)--guilty of having captured an aircraft of the Turkish Civil Airlines by force and with threat of arms, on 24 May 1981, and of having diverted the aircraft from its regular flight from Istanbul to Ankara, forcing it to land at Burgas Airport, and of holding it under their control for 30 hours. The court sentenced each of the defendants to 3 years of prison. The sentence can be appealed.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL--On 24 August Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received and gave a luncheon for Dr. Nasir al-Batayindah, ambassador of the Kingdom of Jordan, in connection with his final departure from the country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Aug 81 p 6 AU]

SLOVAK UPRISING ANNIVERSARY--CSSR Ambassador to Bulgaria Jaroslav Hejna has given a cocktail party on the occasion of the anniversary of the Slovak uprising. Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administration Department at the BCP Central Committee; deputy ministers of Bulgarian National Defense who participated in the uprising; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian Army attended the cocktail. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 81 AU]

OFFICIALS RECEIVE DEPARTING POLISH ENVOY MITREGA

LD020257 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1935 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Today in Bratislava Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Jan Mitrega, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic, in connection with the conclusion of his mission in Czechoslovakia. During a cordial conversation they talked about certain aspects of cooperation and mutual relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Similar subjects were discussed during a farewell visit the ambassador paid to Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier. Jan Mitrega also paid a farewell visit to Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, as well as to Villiam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS CURRENT POLISH SITUATION

AU311819 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Aug 81 p 7

[Warsaw dispatch by Jan Lipavsky: "'Solidarity' Continues To Sow the Wind"]

[Text] "In the last few days, the political atmosphere in the country has deteriorated. This is directly due to the irresponsible activity of a number of Solidarity centers," the report on the 24 August session of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic states.

Wherein this irresponsibility lies can also be shown by the example published on 26 August by TRYBUNA LUDU: During the visit of "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission to the Katowice area, the commission members "explained" to various meetings and rallies, among other things, matters connected with supplies and economic reform, as well as those concerning work on eight free Saturdays.

"One could get the impression," TRYBUNA LUDU writes, "that some of the speakers were more concerned with pestering the government than with solving specific problems." At the same time, TRYBUNA LUDU adds, there was no lack of anti-Soviet and antiparty sallies. Thus, for instance, the proposal was voiced to change the name of the Czerwone Zaglebie (Red Basin) mine, and in the Katowice iron works suggestions were voiced on how "to strengthen from below the movement of sympathy for Moczulski's Confederation for an Independent Poland."

There is no doubt that we have here the "psychological preparation" for a further, qualitatively new step in the fight for power. This is also confirmed by the results of the recently concluded session of the Presidium of "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission in Gdansk. The seven points of the resolution issue instructions, among other things, on the immediate introduction of competitions for selecting new enterprise directors; on the termination of membership in individual economic associations; on the check up on, and listing of, enterprise property; on the immediate control of production and distribution in the entire food industry; and on preparations for a 6-day strike in the communications media. Moreover, the said 6 days are to serve as pressure on the government in order to "soften it up" so that it will provide the "Solidarity" bosses with yet more scope, particularly on television and radio, for proclaiming their "independent" conclusions on the matter of the political and economic destruction of the socialist system, conclusions not checked by anybody.

All the published facts show that "Solidarity" has a ready-made plan for taking "control" over radio and television. "The Polish Government spokesman reacted to the threat of an occupation of radio and television by 'Solidarity' with a declaration which calls such an act illegal. With the use of all possible means, measures have been taken against the authors of this act."

If some time ago the "Solidarity" bosses were still concealing their actual political intentions and their hatred of the social system they are living in, and if at that time they swore that they are only followers of a purely trade union organization and nothing else, today they are already making no secret of the fact that they have turned this organization into an outspokenly political organization, and are also voicing quite publicly their antisocialist intentions and attitudes. They are feeling quite self-assured in their power euphoria.

Their aim was, and is, particularly to incapacitate the activity of state bodies and of the corps of representatives, to disorient millions of people by demagogic slogans and to disrupt all mechanisms of economic processes. They want to prevent, by all means available, the government from being a government and the party from being a party, so as to make it impossible to realize the program adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress. It is only under these conditions that they can then usurp power. And so they continue to sow the wind.

The people are shocked and full of concern also about the further development of the situation in the country. The economy is losing an enormous number of wasted working hours day after day, working discipline is dropping, and absence from work increasing. In the first half year the security corps registered 11,000 instances of stealing social property. In the Cegielski works in Poznan the party members conveyed to the PZPR Central Committee first secretary that they miss a resolute course in the government's activity, and that they note an insufficient consistency in overcoming the various negative phenomena in society. They miss resolute measures against the extremist antisocialist forces in the country, and this is obviously detrimental to public order and Poland's good name in the world, TRYBUNA LUDU quotes.

In connection with this, S. Kania stated that the party consistently adheres to the principle of a political solution. We are realizing the line of reaching an understanding with all those who have socialist Poland at heart, he said, but this line must be the line of fighting against everything that threatens socialism and the peoples' security. S. Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, stated that unhealthy emotions are abating, particularly in the workers' centers, and commonsense and economic thinking are on the increase.

RUDE PRAVO SERIES ON 'INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM'

AU311719 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 23 July 1981 on page 6 carries the 15th installment of its series on the culprits of "international terrorism"--a 2,700-word article by Milos Krejci, entitled "The Dirty War in Vietnam." The article deals in its opening passage with the historical background of the Vietnam war, which is described as "the most eloquent example of international terrorism in post-World War II history," and with the extent of destruction caused by U.S. troops in Indochina during Johnson's and Nixon's presidencies. The body of the article consists of excerpts from U.S. author Mark Lane's book "Conversations With Americans," in which U.S. soldiers give accounts of the "terrorist actions" in which they took part while in Vietnam. In concluding his article, Krejci discusses the Reagan administration's current "militarist policy" in Asia (sales of arms to the PRC, support for Afghan "counterrevolutionaries"), which he regards as evidence that "the U.S. ruling circles are incorrigible" and that "the danger of new American aggressions, even in Indochina, has not yet been warded off."

The 16th installment of the series--a 2,200-word article by Oldrich Pospisil, entitled "Everything Began With Monroe"--is published on 1 August, on page 6. In the article Pospisil reviews the United States' "aggressive" and "imperialist" policy toward other countries of the American Continent since the Monroe Doctrine of 1823, paying particular attention to U.S. support for "dictatorial" Latin American regimes in the post-World War II period. He discusses the U.S. "invasion" of Guatemala in 1954, the U.S. "military occupation accompanied by terror" in the Dominican Republic in 1965, the CIA's role in the "fascist putsch" in Chile, U.S. support for Somoza's regime in Nicaragua, the current U.S. involvement in El Salvador, and the plans to turn Puerto Rico into the 51st U.S. state "against the will of the Puerto Rican people and at variance with their interests." The article deals in particular detail with various "terrorist actions" organized in the United States against "Socialist Cuba" (invasion at Playa Giron in 1961, instances of sabotage, hijacking of Cuban vessels, alleged plots to assassinate Fidel Castro). In this context it points to the U.S. sponsored training camps for the "emigre scum from Cuba and Nicaragua" in Florida, describing them as the "operational bases for U.S. terrorist activities in and against Latin America." Another such center, according to Pospisil, is the military academy at Fort Gulick, where members of the Latin American countries' officer and police corps receive their training.

The 17th installment of the series--a 1,700-word article by Oldrich Pospisil entitled "Pinochet's Patrons" and dealing with the CIA's role in overthrowing Allende's government in Chile--is published on 11 August, on page 6. Basing his information on Church's Senate committee report, Julius Mader's book "Instruction 37/57" and other U.S. sources, Pospisil describes in the article the circumstances of the murder of the pro-Allende Gen Rene Schneider in 1970, various "acts of sabotage" in the 1970-1973 period directed against the Allende regime and attributed to the CIA, plans to assassinate Allende and the killing itself, and the "physical liquidation" of pro-Allende military officials and of U.S. journalist Charles Horeman after Pinochet's "fascist putsch." Pospisil also discusses the Reagan administration's "full and unreserved support" for Pinochet's regime as evidenced by special envoy Gen Vernon Walters' visit to Chile this spring, U.S. financial aid to Chile and U.S. defense of Chilean policy at the UN and other international forums. This support "unmasks Reagan's so-called war against international terrorism as a cynical maneuver and hypocrisy," Pospisil says in conclusion.

On 19 August, on page 6, RUDE PRAVO publishes the 18th installment of the series--a 2,100-word article by Josef Vlcek entitled "What Is the Story of the Dead of Kwangchu?"

After recapitulating the events that preceded the outbreak of the Korean war and sketching the course of the war itself, Vlcek discusses in his article U.S. support for the South Korean "dictators"--from Rhee to Park to Chon--and its role in the "terror" organized by the South Korean regimes against political opposition in the country. According to Vlcek, over the years of U.S. military presence in South Korea "control over the South Korean authorities and the entire government apparatus has been fully taken over by the American CIA and its agents, without whose absolution it is impossible to make any decision of any significance." Accordingly, he also attributes all the coups in the history of the Republic of South Korea to the CIA's dissatisfaction with the leader at that time. To illustrate his argument that the South Korean regime pursues "terror as an official policy," Vlcek deals at length with the "genocide" carried out by Chon's troops against a "people's uprising" in Kwangchu in May 1980. Reagan's policy vis-a-vis South Korea--the granting of new credits, stationing of additional U.S. troops on the peninsula, as well as the fact that Chon was the first official foreign visitor in the White House after Reagan's inauguration--is then seen as Washington's "reward" for the "massacre" of Kwangchu and evidence of U.S. complicity.

On 29 August, on page 6, RUDE PRAVO carries the last installment of the series--a 3,100-word article by F.J. Kolar entitled "Who Supports International Terrorism?" Using as a starting point Lenin's statements expressing opposition to the methods of his brother Aleksandr, who was executed in 1887 for plotting to assassinate Czar Aleksandr the Third, and Georgi Dimitrov's defense in the Reichstag fire trial of 1933, Kolar stresses in the opening part of his article that "the international Marxist-Leninist communist and workers movement has always rejected and condemned individual terror." "Historical experience shows," he goes on to say, "that the theory, ideology and political practice of present international terrorism are not a product of the workers movement but are quite typical of the capitalist system." According to Kolar, "present international terrorism--irrespective of the subjective motives of its organizers and perpetrators--always and exclusively serves the interests of the bourgeoisie" which "takes advantage of the threat of terrorism to liquidate the working people's democratic rights and to take drastic measures against revolutionary workers parties and the democratic and social gains of the workers class. The panic and chaos set off by acts of terrorism pave the way for 'strong-hand' and 'law-and-order' rule, which has more than once turned into genuine fascism. On an international scale, terrorism serves as a pretext to justify acts of aggression and the export of counter-revolution, and as a factor unifying the reactionary forces of imperialism."

In the next part of the article, Kolar dismisses as "nonsense" and a "futile attempt to prove the unprovable" the Reagan administration's and "bourgeois propaganda's" charges that the socialist countries train and finance international terrorists, adding that they have not provided any "concrete, conclusive evidence." He argues that, on the contrary, "everywhere terrorism is the work of imperialism" and cites the air raids in south Lebanon, "South African racism," the treatment of Ulster prisoners, the support for the junta in El Salvador and the "terror and death in Guatemala, Uruguay and Chile" to prove his point.

Kolar then affirms that the socialist countries, "in the spirit of their Marxist internationalist principles," and nations "struggling to liberate themselves from colonial domination." However, "this aid does not amount to any export of revolution and, even less so, to terrorism," he says, because "these nations are solving their revolutionary tasks in the struggle against colonizers, in building the foundations of a new economy and in overcoming backwardness primarily themselves," and the socialist countries merely help them to develop key industrial branches and "where necessary, the defense capability against attempts at a return of neocolonialism."

The "natural anti-imperialist, anticolonialist development in the world" and the United States' refusal to become reconciled to this development is also the "actual cause of the imperialist clamor about terrorism," Kolar says in conclusion.

RUDE PRAVO notes that all 19 articles of the series on international terrorism will be published in book form, in the newspapers own RUDE PRAVO edition.

IMPRISONED DISSIDENT UHL UNDER INVESTIGATION

NC012204 Paris AFP in English 2128 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 1 Sep (AFP)--Peter Uhl, one of the signatories of the Charter 77 human rights declaration and a founder of the defense committee for the falsely prosecuted, presently serving a five-year prison sentence, is the subject of a new police investigation, his wife said today.

He is now reportedly being investigated for sending news abroad that is harmful to the republic. The penalty could be three more years in prison.

He allegedly sent the Austrian ambassador, through a released prisoner, documents on conditions inside the Mirov fortress, where he is serving his sentence.

Mr Uhl's wife said he did not send the documents, and said that the released prisoner was a police informer.

Mr Uhl, 39 years old, received the longest sentence of any of the dissidents prosecuted in the October 1979 "Vonso" trial. He is reportedly in good health, but has not been able to receive any packages for the past year and a half.

RUDE PRAVO ON NEW FRENCH STAND ON EL SALVADOR

LD311000 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 31 Aug (CTK)--In Saturday's joint French-Mexican communique the French Government made an unprecedented gesture in the annals of French diplomacy when it expressed its clear standpoint on one of the present hotbeds of tension--El Salvador, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

Thus the French foreign policy indicated that it does not intend to be content with the role of a supporting cast who obediently declaim a script from the White House, the daily wrote.

Experience shows that, in the past, French diplomacy was always held in greatest respect whenever it was independent, did not submit to Washington and Atlantic dictates, and on the basis of an objective evaluation of the situation helped promote the dialogue, cooperation and the policy of detente and peace in the world, the paper concluded.

OFFICIALS OBSERVE SLOVAK NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

Defense Minister's Order

AU312120 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Prague, 28 Aug (CTK)--On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, the CSSR's minister of national defense issued an order which says, among other things:

On 29 August our working people, and together with them the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, celebrate the 37th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, which is one of the most significant events in the history of the Czech and Slovak peoples and of the CPCZ's 60-year history.

Our working people are proving their loyalty to the revolutionary legacy of the Slovak national uprising through their everyday conscientious work for realizing the CPCZ's policy.

The members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, together with our people, have unanimously accepted--and are actively carrying out--the program of further building and defending the advanced socialist society set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. They express their unwavering cohesion around the party's policy by broadly developing creative activity and initiative in further enhancing combat skill. They are also consolidating their political vigilance and unceasing comprehensive preparedness to defend, in firm union with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member states, their socialist fatherland and the security of the entire socialist community.

Pezlar Speech at Rally

AU312115 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Aug 81 pp 1-2

["Excerpt" from the speech of Comrade Ludovit Pezlar, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member, at the festive rally held in Bratislava on 27 August in honor of the 37th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising]

[Excerpts] The Slovak national uprising has entered both our and world history as one of the most mass-based armed actions against fascism. It initiated the decisive culminating phase of our peoples' national liberation struggle. Our people, who were one of the first victims of Hitlerite aggression, never became reconciled to the opprobrious Munich capitulation of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, and they fought resolutely against German Fascism and its domestic clerical helpers from among the members of the People's Party.

We fully realize that fascism and the terrors inseparably tied to it do not belong only to the past. Many peoples in the present world are fighting for the aims already achieved by our people: for their national and social liberation. The reply frequently given by imperialism and the reactionary forces to these just and justified longings is the installment of a fascist reign of terror or of military dictatorships, and the physical elimination of the representatives of forces fighting for social progress.

The present U.S. Government has declared the fight against "terrorism" as its official doctrine. But at the same time, it is supporting the fascist regimes which are perpetrating monstrous crimes against their own people. The atrocities of the demoralized fascist soldiery in El Salvador which, with U.S. support, is perpetrating mass crimes against its own population, the remorseless murder of the Palestinian peoples by the ruling Zionist circles of Israel, and many other no less telling facts clearly show that the main bearer of mass terror was and is imperialism, which gives birth to fascism and the mass annihilation of people and which raises terror to a state policy.

Our people can still vividly remember how the fascists used to call the uprising a kind of "putsch," and the partisans and illegal workers "bandits." Actually they themselves were mass murderers and terrorists. History unambiguously confirms that no terror can lastingly stop the peoples' just fight for their national and social liberation from imperialist domination and slavery.

It is clearer than a clear day that the various doctrines on "stability" in the world actually conceal the vain endeavor to continue the policy of imperialist enslavement and exploitation of peoples.

The past 37 years have brought an enormous number of proofs of the great life-giving strength of our friendship with the Soviet Union. It is not only the decisive condition of the existence of our state and of our independence and autonomy, but also of the further successes in building the advanced socialist society. We must provide no opportunity for our class and ideological enemies in the present world to disrupt this basic value, on which we are building our future. This commits us to resolutely act against all and any manifestations of anti-Sovietism; because whatever its camouflage, it is still nothing but a particularly dangerous form of anticommunism. Not for a moment must we forget that the Soviet Union is the main support of all forces fighting for progress and peace in the world. Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism are not aimed against the socialist countries alone, but also against the national liberation movement and other progressive forces.

The growing strength and authority of the Soviet Union is the main reason why imperialism is fanning out anti-Sovietism in every possible way, spreading legends about some alleged "Soviet danger." The true aim of these attacks is not merely the Soviet Union, but also all progressive forces. Our times, too, have their remorseless logic: It is impossible to fight for progress from the positions of anti-Sovietism; one can merely play into the hands of imperialism and reaction.

The world public is following with great concern the change in U.S. foreign policy which the new U.S. Government, led by R. Reagan, is now carrying out. Its endeavors are aimed at reverting to the "cold war" period, to the implementation of policy from positions of strength. It has unleashed a new round of feverish armament in the unconcealed effort to acquire military supremacy over the socialist countries and to dictate its own will to them. It has declared whole areas in the world the "sphere of its interests," where it may act in any way it deems suitable, without taking the interests of other states into account. Almost every week the world hears about the U.S. Government's further aggressive steps. Due to the war frenzy of American imperialism's ruling circles and their allies, peace in the world is under serious threat.

How far President Reagan's plans are reaching is testified to by his statement at a press conference on 16 June 1981. In connection with the events in the Polish People's Republic, he proclaimed the beginning of the end of communism. Only those who completely ignore the lessons taught by history can speak in this way. Hitler, too, used to regard himself as a factor over communism. President Truman's administration, too, devoted considerable effort to realizing the aim of "pushing" communism off our planet. Other American presidents wanted to win over communism in Vietnam. It is well known how all this ended.

The effort to acquire military supremacy over the socialist world is completely unrealistic. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community today have every possibility of ensuring their defense. Equilibrium will inevitably be reinstalled, but on a higher level--a level far more dangerous for world peace.

In the present situation it is extremely important to constantly consolidate the unity and cohesion of the world socialist community. The great hopes which the aggressive circles of imperialism are pinning on the activities of antisocialist forces in the Polish People's Republic, which they are supporting and organizing, show that they will not overlook any opportunity for eroding socialism from within.

DISCUSSION ON PROBLEMS IN CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES

AU011307 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 28 August on page 3 carries a 5,000-word account of a discussion on the subject of the implementation of the perfected system of the planning management of the national economy in the sphere of construction industry. The discussion questions are put by Jan Tihlarik and Miloslav Vitavsky to the following participants: Ladislav Matejka, secretary of the government committee for questions connected with perfecting the management of the national economy; Josef Ondrusek, official of the CPCZ Central Committee; Stanislav Burian, director of the Prague Armabeton enterprise; Dusan Choma, director of the Zilina Vahostav enterprise; Oldrich Kauska, director of the Liberec civil construction works (above ground) [pozemni stavby]; Jaroslav Kulifay, director of the Olomouc civil construction works; Stepan Muzik, director of the Brno industrial construction works; Milan Rolko, deputy economic director of the Kosice metallurgical construction works and Josef Vokroj, director of the Prague civil construction works.

Asked how their enterprises are fulfilling the plan as to net output or the value added [vlastni vykony] indicator, and why they have not fulfilled the basic construction plan, Kulifay replies that in his opinion the main cause was that "we have not been able to react in time to the distinct structural changes in the plan for this year," and that his enterprise has been concentrating exclusively on work for its own needs.

Burian says that his enterprise has been fulfilling all indexes of the state plan, with the exception of the basic construction production, a sector in which his enterprise has been accruing about a Kcs 10 million "debt" monthly, adding that this was "almost an 'inevitable' phenomenon."

Rolko notes that his enterprise has fulfilled both basic indexes, thanks to the fact that it has had enough employees.

Kauska says his enterprise has exceeded the adjusted value added indicator by Kcs5 million, but was Kcs15 million in arrears as to basic construction production. This was the result of a manpower shortage and of the structural changes mentioned also by Kulifay.

Nemec says his enterprise had been preparing "for the fulfillment of tasks abroad," when the situation changed and the enterprise was entrusted with domestic construction tasks. His enterprise had more than enough employees prepared to carry out "export tasks," but "profitable work" on which the enterprise counted could not be found. For this reason the first 6 months of the year were something less than a success, he adds.

Muzik says that his enterprise exceeded in the first 6 months of 1981 the adjusted value indicator by Kcs6 million and the value of the basic construction production by about Kcs5 million.

Choma says his enterprise did not fulfill the basic construction production because for a long time the construction sector was managed and planned in accordance with the so-called index method, which could be applied during a period in which the structure of the plan did not change much. When the method is changed it loses its justification and, among other things, a technical assessment of the plan must be carried out in accordance with the existing structure, Choma says.

Vokroj notes that his enterprise exceeded its tasks in both sectors, but did not fulfill the work plan in housing construction. This was the fault of subcontractors, he says.

Ondrusek stresses the need to improve the standard of management and organizational work and deepen the quality and efficiency of all segments of management, while Matejka, noting that the construction sector did not succeed in fulfilling its planned tasks in the first half of 1981, said the lack of manpower and significant changes in the structure of construction work were said to be to blame for the situation. However, the third cause, Matejka says, which was not mentioned in the discussion, was the work of the construction enterprises themselves, or--to be more accurate--the organization of work and the logistical aspect of the projects. He also criticizes the fact that some enterprises were upsetting the planned structure of construction works by giving priority to jobs which were more advantageous for them from the viewpoint of plan fulfillment.

Asked "who in your enterprise is most affected by nonfulfillment," Vokroj says that all employees are affected, while Rolko suggests that "order should be brought into the wage regulations." Burian mentioned that the construction sector lacked some 5,000 workers, and asks "Can we at all afford, for instance, to financially penalize the rest of them? We can, but those fined will quit immediately. They will go from a strict foreman to one less strict...."

Choma says that if one wants to make workers interested in fulfilling the planned tasks, one has to create prerequisites, such as, for example, ensuring spare parts and properly maintained machinery. If that is not the case, not only the worker is affected, but also the foreman or the director of the enterprise or plant suffer.

Nemec says that in his opinion nonpayment of bonuses to workers and the implementation of sanctions do not contribute to increasing efforts for creative work. Even the best enterprises which have clearly delivered good work are finding themselves at present in a complicated situation. "Thus the question is whether the rules of the Set of Measures are adequate in view of the situation in which construction enterprises find themselves," Nemec says.

The participants in the discussion also report how a more consistent implementation of the rules of the Set of Measures is helping them to fulfill the plan, what they have done to change the structure of their enterprises' production, how they will utilize working time better and how the Set of Measures contributes to finishing construction projects faster.

FISCHER MEETS WITH CUBA'S MALMIERCA IN BERLIN

LD011936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN)--The GDR and Cuba agree that in view of the arms buildup and confrontation policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, the attempts of all peace-loving forces for the preservation and safeguarding of world peace must continue to be consolidated. This was stated by Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca and GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer today at a meeting in Berlin. The foreign ministers condemned the imperialist boycott and interference policy toward Cub. and Latin American people fighting for their national and social liberation.

The foreign ministers also hope for a speedy resumption of substantial negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms and the reduction in the buildup of nuclear weapons in Europe. In this context they stressed the significance of the concrete proposals submitted by the socialist countries. Both sides condemned the recent aggression of the South African racist regime against Angola demanding the immediate halt of war activities and strict respect for Angola's territorial integrity. The ministers reiterated the unlimited solidarity of their states with the Angolan people.

FDGB CHAIRMAN TISCH MEETS FRG TRADE UNIONISTS

AU011105 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Aug 81 p 2

[ADN report on Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, receiving a delegation of the FRG Printing and Paper Industry Trade Union in Berlin on 27 August]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday in Berlin, Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received for a talk a delegation of the main committee of the Printing and Paper Industry Trade Union of the FRG Trade Union Federation (DGB), headed by its chairman, Leonhard Mahlein. The FRG trade unionists are on a fact-finding visit in the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive Committee of the Printing and Paper Industry Trade Union of the FDGB. The exchange of views centered on the representation of interests of the workers class by trade unions in countries with different social orders.

For the FDGB, Harry Tisch stressed that, the question of preserving and maintaining peace is the most important task of trade unionist representation. He, therefore, supports all trade unionist activities which aim at banning the growing danger of a nuclear war and bringing about a change toward disarmament.

During the talk the members of the FRG delegation expressed the deep concern and anxiety of the FRG trade unionists about the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe and about the decision of the U.S. administration to produce the neutron weapon.

Leonhard Mahlein underlined the urgent necessity of the trade unions to step up activity against this policy of an intensified arms race. In accordance with the decision of its trade union congress the Printing and Paper Industry Trade Union of the DGB resolutely supports consistent disarmament measures and the recalling of the NATO missiles decision.

Both sides stressed the necessity of cooperation among trade unions of different orientation and international membership as well as their responsibility in the struggle for maintaining peace and for bringing about concrete disarmament measures. They agreed that in particular under the current conditions the relations between the FDGB and the DGB must be developed further to actively oppose the threatening danger of war.

In the meeting Harry Tisch briefed the guests on the manifold tasks in the FDGB in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR and in preparing the 10th FDGB Congress. In this connection he discussed the comprehensive rights of the GDR trade unions in all fields of social life. He paid tribute to the numerous initiatives, which the working people implement in socialist competition every day. Thus they are making an important contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and to strengthening socialism.

The talk, which took place in a frank, business-like and open-minded atmosphere, was attended by Werner Heilemann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and Heinz Deckert, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Printing and Paper Industry Trade Union.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

LD020531 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN)--On 28 August the GDR security organs arrested Dietrich N., an FRG citizen, on charges of espionage and continued subversive activity on instructions of the Federal Intelligence Service. These actions were directed against the socialist states, particularly the GDR and Poland.

A preliminary investigation procedure was instituted and a warrant for arrest issued.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES GREETES HONECKER

AU311856 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On behalf of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, Archbishop Edward W. Scott, chairman of the council, and Philip Potter, general secretary of the council, have sent the following message to Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman:

Very Esteemed Mister Chairman: On the occasion of the meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, which has recently taken place in Dresden, you conveyed to us, the delegates and guests, a message of greetings through State Secretary Klaus Gysi. The participants in the meeting followed the reading of your message of greetings with interest and attention. On behalf of the Central Committee we sincerely thank you for your words, with which you paid tribute to the World Council's work.

In the meantime, you will have been informed about the attitude of the Central Committee to questions of topical public interest, in particular the declaration on the "increasing threat to peace and the tasks of the churches." This is an expression of the conviction that the Gospel urges the churches not to relent in their support for peace, justice and promoting confidence. The World Council of Churches regards this task as a main point in its work in the current global situation.

The participants of the Central Committee have experienced hospitality in the GDR which is beyond the normal level and has exceeded our expectations. We are aware of the fact that the state organs at all levels have met the particular needs of this meeting with understanding and kindness. We have expressed our thanks already at the reception which State Secretary Gysi hosted on behalf of the GDR Government in honor of the Central Committee. Here we want to reaffirm our gratitude once again. We will leave your country enriched by many important experiences.

[Signed] On behalf of the Central Committee:

Archbishop Edward W. Scott, chairman

Dr. Philip Potter, general secretary

COMMUNIQUE ON BULGARIAN UNION DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU312030 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 29 Aug 81 p 3

[Communique issued on the visit by a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions to Hungary--dates of visit not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT], a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions [BSZKT] led by Petur Dyulgerov, BSZKT chairman, paid an official, friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic.

There were official talks between the BSZKT delegation and the SZOT delegation, which was led by SZOT Secretary General Sandor Gaspar.

Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received the delegation.

At the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding, the delegation's members informed each other about the activity and tasks of the two countries' trade unions, discussed the results of cooperation between the trade unions and exchanged views on current issues of the international trade union movement. They concluded with satisfaction that, under the leadership of the two friendly parties, considerable results have been achieved in building an advanced socialist society in the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Both delegations stressed that the role of the trade unions in socialist society is constantly increasing. The rights of the working people, serving the protection of their fundamental interests, are expanding. Their contribution to the accomplishment of socioeconomic tasks is increasing.

The two countries' trade union leaders noted that the fraternal alliance between the Bulgarian and Hungarian working people, which is based on the principles of internationalism, traditional profound Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship and the identity of the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples is gradually strengthening. They are convinced that this process will continue to develop rapidly.

The delegations expressed the readiness of the two countries' trade unions to continue to actively promote the further development of multifaceted cooperation among the socialist community's trade unions. They will oppose anti-Soviet, antisocialist and anticommunist imperialist propaganda with all their might.

The two delegations noted that, as a result of the active peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, considerable successes have been attained in alleviating international tension and strengthening the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. They expressed the determination of the two countries' working people to struggle even more actively, together with progressive, democratic forces, to attain firm peace and security.

The two delegations manifested profound concern over the intensification of the arms race and condemned NATO plans to deploy missiles in West Europe and Washington's decision to produce the neutron weapon.

The two delegations stressed the need for convening a world trade union conference devoted to disarmament issues with every countries' participation. They expressed their trade union centers' readiness to participate as actively as possible in making preparations for and holding a world trade union conference devoted to the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament.

The two delegations condemned the policy of provocation and intimidation pursued by international reactionary bourgeoisie and the U.S. administration in some areas of Indochina, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

They noted with regret that Beijing leading circles support this antipopular policy. They expressed their solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism, neo-colonialism, fascism and racial discrimination, and for their liberty, national independence and social progress.

The two countries' trade union leaders expressed concern over the situation that has developed in Poland. They voiced the conviction that the present crisis afflicting the country can only be resolved through uniting the forces and the joint action of the worker class, that only thus can the socialist development of Poland be assured. Our Polish friends can always count on the support of the socialist camp, and thus also on the assistance of the Hungarian and Bulgarian trade unions.

On behalf of their countries' working people, the BSZKT and SZOT delegations expressed their readiness to participate as actively as possible in making preparations for and holding the Tenth World Union Congress, and in popularizing its ideas among all countries' trade unions.

During its visit to Hungary, the Bulgarian Trade Union delegation visited the Karus bus factory and the Babolna state farm, and met with a group of Hungarian Trade Union officials and activists at SZOT headquarters.

The two delegations approved the 1982-83 cooperation plan between the BSZKT and SZOT.

On behalf of the BSZKT, Petur Dyulgerov invited an SZOT delegation to visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

AFGHAN PUBLIC HEALTH COOPERATION PLAN REPORTED

AU311902 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-Afghan Public Health Cooperation Workplan"]

[Text] The 1981-82 workplan of cooperation between the Ministries of Health of Hungary and Afghanistan was signed at the Danube Intercontinental Hotel in Budapest yesterday.

The documents were authenticated by the two countries' ministers of health, Dr Emil Schultheisz and Dr Ebrahim 'Azim, by their signatures. The workplan was elaborated on the basis of the public health cooperation agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The workplan calls for a multifaceted development of vocational relations between the two countries' organs in charge of public health and medical institutes, as well as in the areas of education, public health, environmental protection, labor hygiene, food hygiene and school hygiene.

Exchanges of experience will be organized regarding medical and protective care, with particular attention to the medical care of the provincial population. Both countries' health administrations will also support direct cooperation between medical science universities, scientific research institutes and medical and pharmaceutical associations.

BRIEFS

MEHES VISIT TO SOMOGY COUNTY--Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes has held talks with industrial leaders of Somogy County. The Mehes program began in Kaposvar where he was briefed on local problems and development plans at the county party committee. The minister then visited the Kaposvar factory of the electrical equipment and appliance enterprise and inspected a few factory units which produce for export. Mehes' visit to Somogy County ended with a trip to the summer youth building camp of the Siofok State farm. [Text]
[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 27 Aug 81 LD]

KANIA OPENS THIRD PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD021002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The third plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee began at 1000 in Warsaw. On the agenda are the party's tasks in shaping the position of the workers' self-governments in socialist enterprises and the economic reform.

Opening the debates, First Secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania stressed the importance of the problems to be considered by the present plenum. He stated that a very important matter is for the workers' self-governments to express the will of the working class (?in keeping with) the interests of the entire nation.

Stanislaw Kania reported that at today's plenum it is intended to set up a PZPR Central Committee Commission of Mining, thus giving expression to the great importance of coal extraction in the overcoming of economic difficulties, and at the same time to the hopes that the party attaches to the functioning of this great sector of our economy.

We hope, Stanislaw Kania added, that this commission will be interested in everything favoring the creation of optimal conditions for the functioning of the coal industry and the good disposition of Polish miners.

Kania Welcoming Speech

LD021100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The third plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee began at 1000 this morning in Warsaw. The debates were opened by the First Secretary of the Central Committee Stanislaw Kania. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] I cordially welcome you, comrades, at the third plenary session of the Central Committee.

On today's agenda there are, according to a Politburo proposal, questions of the workers' self-government in the socialist state enterprises in the conditions of economic reform. This is a subject of extremely great significance and is connected with our political order. It is closely linked with leading our country from the profound economic crisis and guaranteeing harmonious development in the future.

For us, for the party, the workers' self-government is an important part of our program, a program established at the ninth party congress, a program orientated toward the development of socialist democracy. For others, for our opponents, self-government is an important front for struggle, not for democracy, but against socialism, for power that would turn the country away from the path of development, from the path of political order.

We do not lack people who would like to make the discussion on the questions of self-government a theme for great social tension. We are against this. We wish to create all necessary conditions so that self-government should express the will of the whole working class and should serve its interests, the interests of our entire nation.

It is necessary to shape such a model of self-government, one that will grow out of the harsh realities of our situation, particularly from the economic situation. It will contribute to an increase in bread--and the growth of democracy; an increase of bread, not only our daily bread, will serve to satisfy the broadly understood needs of our community and the overcoming of the various burdens in our life.

This is the main point on the agenda.

We also suggest that a number of organizational matters be considered. In accordance with a congress resolution, we suggest the establishment of a commission to analyze the circumstances and causes of the crisis that took place throughout People's Poland.

We also suggest the establishment of a new Central Committee commission, a Mining Commission. This is justified by the status of hard coal mining and the whole extraction industry in Poland, by its role in mastering economic difficulties, and by the hopes that we attach to the functioning of this great sector of the national economy. We hope that this commission will be interested in everything that serves, and will serve the creation of optimal conditions for the functioning of the industry, for working conditions in this sector and for the good disposition of Polish miners. [end recording]

The debates of the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum are in progress.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY COMMENT ON MEDIA TALKS

Urban-Onyszkiewicz Speak

LD011442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0513 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] [Announcer] Over to (Andrzej Jelenski).

[(Jelenski)] Late last night in the Council of Ministers office in Warsaw the second meeting took place between representatives of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs and its Chairman Wladyslaw Loranc and NSZZ Solidarity's National Consultative Commission (KKP); and its press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz. They discussed the topic of radio and television coverage of the first national congress of Solidarity delegates. During a press conference organized directly after the negotiations, the government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban, presented the proposed text of a communique.

[Begin recording] [Urban] We proposed that the communique run as follows:

1. The KKP side shall create the indispensable general political conditions for undisturbed coverage by radio and television of both sessions of the congress. These conditions will be brought about above all through the calling off of preparations for strike actions in radio and television planned by the National Coordinating Committee KKK of workers in radio and television and the KKK of workers in Radio and television stations. These preparations will be called off regardless of whether [words indistinct] within the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, or also by the strike announced under the name "days without press." The political conditions mentioned above require renouncing the threat of strikes, both in radio and television and in the press.

2. The Committee for Radio and Television Affairs proposes the following technical and organizational decisions. The 3-day debate of the congress' first session will be reported by radio and television in conformity with the following general precepts:
--In information programs of the two programs [programach informacyjnych obu programow] and in the 1st program of radio and television, 3 times a day, amounting to 30-35 minutes.

--In the reporting blocks [bloki sprawozdawcze] in the 2d program of radio and television, amounting to from 3 to 3 and 1/2 hours a day. The blocks are to be divided into an afternoon broadcast of approximately 1 and 1/2 hours and an evening broadcast of approximately 2 hours.

The programs are to be prepared under normal conditions by a radio and television reporting team accredited to the congress. The issue of authorization will be implemented along the principles applied to programs until now, with participation of Solidarity activists.

3. Further talks on the subject of implementing Solidarity's access to the mass media will take place at an agreed time between the first and second sessions of the congress.

That is our proposal. The essence of the matter is that we wish to conclude an agreement only in a situation which is free from strike pressure. For we hold that either we consult together and cooperate in harmony or we are threatened with paralysis of television and the press. We do not recognize the latter to be normal conditions for presenting reports from the congress.

In connection with this [word indistinct] obtaining of a declaration that the other side will (?create) the basic political conditions of calm, the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs takes up the stance that it will assign to congress coverage those journalists it considers to be the best, and that in any case the directorate will decide who will cover the congress. Chairman Loranc declared that obviously Solidarity members will be found in this team.

[Unidentified journalist] From what you just read, we learn that most of the time for covering the coming Solidarity congress will be on the second program. What prompted this?

[Urban] One of the considerations was that it will be going on for many days. In connection with this, well, it is difficult in the first program, which reflects the life of the whole country, to devote so much space to one event, albeit a very important one. The second program embraces 84 percent of Poland's population; in other words, it is not much worse than the first program. The population it does not embrace is rural which knows that its organization is Rural Solidarity; in this connection to speak for fuller access for this rural population would be justified. These things may still be subject to correction. Here there is no obstinacy on our side.

[Unidentified journalist] In accordance with the previous decisions of the first day of the meeting, will the Solidarity programs be transmitted on 1 and 4 September in accordance with what was announced?

[Urban] Those decisions are basically binding and were not subject to any conditions.
[end recording]

[Announcer] Afterwards, just after midnight, in Mazowsze region's Solidarity headquarters, the KKP Press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz met with journalists.

[Begin recording] [Onyszkiewicz] Today we were to have decided on the manner of coverage by radio and television of our national congress. It all began when the government side wanted certain assurances from us that there would not be any strike action either in the press or in radio and television during the next month, that is, up to and inclusive of the second round of the congress. We could not give such assurances, first because we did not have the authority to do so, and second because we thought that the union, if I may so put it, would not be able to make out such a blank check if only because there may exist in the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs purely internal matters which may incline workers to declare strikes. After these preliminary discussions and explanations we came to the fundamental part, and then we decided to go some way to meet the government position, presenting the following proposition: That the program of reports from the congress be realized by one team, and that it be a team appointed by the authorities of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs from among members of our union. This proposition of ours was also not accepted by the government side. We then began to discuss the air time set aside for the transmissions and reports from our congress.

Here the government side made a certain concession, increasing this time to 4 hours daily in all, including brief information in the information blocks. However, it did not wish to transfer these reports from the second program to the first program either on television or on radio.

The government side proposed a draft communique which contained not only the government proposals regarding the manner of implementing the program, as well as its duration, but also an undertaking by the KKP, in the government side's formulation, to assure the indispensable general political conditions for an undisturbed coverage by radio and television of both sessions of the congress. We recognized that it is quite certain that we cannot give such assurances--we have no authority to do so--and apart from this we recognized that the government side's proposed solution of the technical side of the congress coverage also diverges from our proposals to such an extent that this requires consultation with the union authorities. For this reason we put aside these talks. We hope that consultations will take place tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, that is, the KKP [words indistinct] in Gdansk. However, I think that, regardless of what the fortunes of the reports from our congress may be, we will meet with the government side soon to discuss the general matter of Solidarity access to the mass media which is the basic [word indistinct], as is known.

[Unidentified journalist] Are you an optimist or a pessimist as far as the next and I hope final meeting is concerned?

[Onyszkiewicz] I must admit that I am not very optimistic about provision of the proper television coverage of the congress following a bilateral agreement, mainly due to the way in which today's talks went and because of those political conditions which were put to us. [end recording]

[[Jelenski]] In conclusion, let me recall that regardless of whether an agreement on these matters is achieved the deliberations of the first Solidarity congress will be reported extensively on radio and television in accordance with the existing conditions, means and possibilities.

[Announcer] That was (Andrej Jelenski) speaking. One ought to add that it is surely at least strange that the union side represented by Solidarity's press spokesman is hiding behind a lack of authority and cannot make a binding decision in a matter which is so essential and after all quite urgent. For it has been known not just since yesterday that the congress would take place at the beginning of September. It was also known that talks would thus have to be conducted with the government side. Solidarity is certainly a democratic organization, but in talks of this type its representatives ought to have full authority to act so as not to have to wait unnecessarily and to appeal on every matter to the decisions of the KKP. Thus in this case, what were these two days of talks for? And one more point. Not long ago, as a demand in the Radom talks, Solidarity placed before the government commission the condition that the other side possess full powers. Surely that ought to apply to both sides in all talks.

TU Officials' Statements

LD012228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1740 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Statements made by Solidarity officials on 1 September in the Gdansk television center during a discussion conducted by reporter (Piotr Zalupski) and transmitted in accordance with the decisions made during the 29 August talks between representatives of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs and the National Consultative Commission (KKP) of NSZZ Solidarity--recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The guests today--or to be more precise, the hosts of this program--in the Gdansk television studio are Mr Zbigniew Bujak, Mr Lech Walesa, Mr Leszek Waliszewski, and Mr (Wladyslaw Pracewik).

If one were to sum up Solidarity on the basis of what has been reported by the press, the radio and the television in at least the last month, the picture would be highly unfavorable because Solidarity, in the language of the media, broke off the talks with the government; Solidarity announced work-free days; Solidarity went on strike in Silesia and inflicted blows on the economy; Solidarity almost wants to take over power in the country; and Solidarity almost wants to take over the entire radio committee, as we have recently heard. Of course, it is said that some activists--that is, certain activists or extremist elements--are mounting this activity. When all is said and done, only two positive elements can be gleaned from recent reports: the appeal to call off the star march and the appeal to work on eight free Saturdays. This is the picture very briefly, but I think that this is the general impression.

[Walesa] I think that if I were to be so bold as to assess this movement, particularly this August when so much was said about us--we did not speak about this, but things were said about us--I would say that this year has been difficult. It has been a year in which we have assessed the following: having a union statute, being a union, remaining exclusively a union or becoming a social movement. Of course, these attacks were aimed along a line that claims we are not a constructive force. Of course, if we are to be a trade union we should demand that matters which concern the union be dealt with. For example, if we have no gloves, then we should wait until these gloves appear. If our working conditions are norms which are exceeded 400 percent, bearing in mind labor safety, hygiene and other things, we should wait until these problems are solved. Only then will we resume work. This is how we could have acted. However, throughout this whole year we exposed and showed all the blunders and shortcomings which have been accumulating over 36 years. It reached a point where we saw that lines were getting longer and that our members had increasingly difficult working conditions, where we had to wonder what was next. We had to seek ways of helping our members, not as union members but as Poles. This is why we made this reverse and why we are seeking ways in which--seeing that the government has lost social confidence, it has automatically thrust this confidence onto us and the solution of problems onto us--we are seeking ways out of this. [sentence as heard] This is why criticizing us seems funny, because if there are problems we should sit down together and talk and explain things to ourselves so that the public can understand us. This is why we should abandon these polemics and engage in saving the situation in which we have found ourselves. Of course, we have already signaled many problems, many shortcomings and blunders. Today, and next year, too, we must begin to solve these problems so that our members are satisfied and so that they might have a better life. This is why this is not the time for stupid polemics; this is not the time to make accusations that we want to take over power. We do not want power; we only want to serve the public, to serve it by lightening its heavy burden. If we understand each other like this and stop the polemics, and if the polemics are constructive--such as when we state that I am ready to sit down with Mr premier and the entire headquarters, I alone, in order to clear up problems--then the entire public will understand us and will understand that we do not want to have power but that we want to serve.

[Unidentified voice] It must be said right away that this is yet another very sharp, very sophisticated propaganda attack against our union. I think that there is no need to dwell on this for any length of time, because no propaganda based on lies and hypocrisy can survive for long. We are only amazed at the fact that it is taking place when the union is coming forward with a number of initiatives designed to improve our families' everyday lives, to improve the country's entire economic situation. This is the most astonishing thing to us about this propaganda.

[Walesa] I think that it is necessary to answer all of these facts in a special program in which we would say what we have achieved during the past year. I should like to tell all skeptics and all of those who attack us that the union's greatest success is undoubtedly that it has been formed, that it exists, that it operates under a system of a totalitarian authority, and that it is not subordinated to that totalitarian authority. This is a vast social movement with a wide range. It is a guarantor that what we embarked on a year ago will not be thwarted.

[Unidentified voice] Above all, it seems to me that we are clashing over trifling issues, that in fact the disagreements leave both sides without vigor and the possibility of constructive action. It is high time that we consider constructive solutions for our situation. It is not the time for arguments which yield nothing.

[Walesa] But I think that it is necessary to explain many matters, even if they are trifling. For example, such a trifling matter is the accusation that the union is raising the temperature of the social climate, in other words constant strike threats. This is being said very often and unequivocally: that the union is always terrorizing the community and the Polish reality with strikes.

[Unidentified voice] Just as in the first period, and virtually throughout the entire year, everything that has been achieved has been achieved through confrontation. Had the government proposed solutions earlier, had it started to resolve the problem earlier, there would have been no points of confrontation. That is why we must ponder over this situation today and get out of it. At the same time, during the recent period it was noticeable that the community is tired. It is tired by the fact that on paper we have quite a lot, even very much, but in actuality we have less all the time. That is why it cannot be satisfied. What is the use of registering thousands of demands while the shops are empty and life is worsening all the time?

[Walesa] We realize the social anxiety and want to deal with a constructive way out of this situation. That is why we are not steering toward confrontation. We want to control this anxiety. We want to launch constructive solutions. That is why, out of sheer necessity, we must steer; we do not want chaos. At the same time, we know that we must forge all of this into normal proceedings, into deeds, so that people can benefit from it and so that they are not left with papers, guarantees which give nothing.

[Unidentified voice] We must present against this accusation our union's campaign, the campaign for working eight free Saturdays. This action is intended to improve the situation in the entire food industry, in market supplies. In addition, it is to improve the situation in the entire mining industry, which is at the moment very bad and is getting worse because of the situation concerning spare parts. I think that the opinion of a very hard, very unyielding stance of the union as regards access to the mass media. [sentence as heard]

[Unidentified voice] One must say here that in a situation when we must joint the entire community and create a program to come out of the current crisis, when we must conduct a large-scale discussion involving the whole community, a discussion in which everyone can speak--this is the only way to comprehend the difficulties of the current situation and this is the only way to work out a method of coming out of the crisis. [sentence as heard] The method of coming out of the crisis must be worked out by all of us. In such a situation, the union must not allow anyone to monopolize access to the mass media.

[Walesa] If I may add something: I would like to say, and I really mean it, that we do not need access to radio and television in order to hold polemics and to disassociate ourselves from etcetera. [as heard] We need this access because we want to be understood better, because there are many misunderstandings at the government-Solidarity-KKP level and even among our rank and file. We do not want the access in order to hold polemics. We want to explain issues; we want to improve the economy and to improve our existence. However, if we are to achieve this efficiently and quickly, we must have the access so that we can talk about all of these issues and so that all this talk is constructive. We do not want to answer back or to disassociate ourselves--this is not our desire at all.

It is not our wish to take over power, absolutely not. We want rapid communication; we want rapid information, information focused on coming out of this difficult situation.

[Unidentified voice] I would like to add that the union's authorities are always treated as if they want to make decisions about strikes and as if they did make such decisions. We are always under pressure from our union members and such decisions are, I would put it this way, forced out of us. The decisions to strike are not invented by the union leadership; such decisions are only made if there is no other way. We want to regulate the tension so that there is no mess and anxiety but so that feelings are controlled.

I personally am very worried if after each such strike action there comes a certain kind of social relaxation of tension when the government starts to charge up the batteries and causes this tension to grow again. The best example of this is in the propaganda campaign against the union. You said, Lech, that we do not want to take over the power. Accusations that the union wants to do this are obviously nonsense. I can only add that I would like the power in Poland to be taken over by the working people in the towns and the countryside. I would like this to happen in the way that is put down in the Constitution.

[Unidentified voice] What Lech said at the beginning is very important: The last year has proven clearly to us that the union's actions, which were only based on giving opinions and on controlling the actions of the authorities, did not work out. The authorities neither want to implement reforms which are contrary to their interests nor are they capable of such implementation. The union and the community can no longer wait; they must take their own fate into their own hands--for instance through the workers' self-government, as I have frequently said, or through the regional self-governments. In other words, they must create guarantees that the elections to the People's Councils will be free and democratic.

I think that the question of access to the mass media is even more important because we must convince both the authorities and our neighbors that the economic reforms we are introducing are beneficial for the government, for our neighbors and for the entire community. Without the union's access to the mass media, the authorities will not implement the reform and we will not be able to prepare the community for the reform.

[Unidentified voice] I would like to point out that there are apparently some official statistics which say that the sum of all the strike actions--these are our authorities official statistics--that last year, all the strikes cost less than one working day. This happens in the situation where in the first quarter of this year, according to the official data, the losses caused by inefficient management amounted to 7 working days. I think, therefore, that all comparisons or any attacks do not stand the test of this comparison.

[Walesa] Let us remember that after 1970 we lived quite well, but we lived on borrowed money. At the same time, let us remember that we really need bold solutions, bold solutions--not just to give food to people for credits which are going to be used, leaving the problem unchanged. What we need are fast, radical and wise moves to find resources and to share them. If this is done, the strike problems will disappear, because if an enterprise or a factory is accounting for itself it will not strike against itself. It would only hurt itself. That is why many issues which are problems today will sort themselves out tomorrow when the enterprises become independent and self-governing. We will create our own discipline. We will have our own results.

[Unidentified voice] What Lech said is very significant. I think that the community cannot wait any longer. It cannot wait for laws and for regulations. The community should establish the self-government's founding committees. I think that self-governments will know best how to fill the empty shelves in the shops and how to ensure that there is some kind of good life for our families.

[Unidentified voice] I think that this is a program of constructing the entire Polish community as a self-governing community, a community based on the existence of self-governments in all spheres of its life.

I would just like to mention one of the more important elements, judiciary self-governments. At this moment, the moment of conflicts, this is a very important factor, one which would resolve the problem of the judicial system's independence.

[Reporter] There is an official opinion that Solidarity is too sensitive to criticism.

[Walesa] I think that we have another misunderstanding here. The criticism which shows shortcomings and errors is necessary, but the person who is criticized should be allowed to answer. [Words indistinct] let us not dwell on this for too long. If there is a great problem, if there is great criticism or criticism of such a great movement, then, as I said at the outset, I am prepared to sit down by myself with the entire staff on the opposite side of the table, with premiers and advisers, and make a direct retort to prove who really does not understand and who is right.

[Unidentified voice] It is simply necessary to distinguish between criticism and attack. We demand that the community control us as thoroughly and persistently as we are going to control the government.

[Reporter] What is the union's situation today in light of the context of the recently published statement from the 27 August KKP Presidium, the latest one which originates mainly from the KKP appeal of 12 August; since the appeal determines certain long-term themes? On the other hand, the strategy outlines the need for action for today, tomorrow and next week.

[Walesa] Yes, the union found itself in a rather difficult situation. Men at the helm do not mean to voluntarily renounce the privileges and prosperity which they have acquired at our expense; it is not to be expected that they will give them up voluntarily. First of all, in view of its restricted possibilities the union must deal with the control and fair distribution of what we have. However, these are summary measures. The fundamental issue is the struggle for economic transformations in the country. We have dealt with it earlier: economic self-government. The introduction of self-government in enterprises. We fight for a bill on social enterprise and for a package of bills which would enable the enterprise to function.

Another fundamental issue is also local self-government which would control the administrative authorities and control and coordinate the endeavors of workers' self-governments. I think that these issues--and these are not all--that these matters are fundamental. I believe that the congress, the national congress, will endorse our preliminary, let me call it a first fitting, for the union's program, and will widen it. But this will constitute the main fact, a factor called economic reform.

At the same time, if we have to talk about the union as it is now and about what we expect at our congress, we tell ourselves that so far the action has been chaotic, not very orderly. We hope that we will tidy up our main trend of action at the congress. At the same time, we will also deal with the present and with what will be thrown at us. But we will not allow ourselves to be driven off the main road, because we will implement the main road. I see the main trend to be the realization, the implementation of the agreements. This will be the main trend of action. We will not allow ourselves to be driven off of this road. We will divide our action into a month, a year, or 2 years and will consistently, step by step, strive to enable the people to live better--so that they are allowed to talk, so that they are not robbed and so on. In addition, we will also cope with the things that life will dictate to us; but this will not be the primary trend of the union. We will try to keep the main trend for major solutions.

[Unidentified voice] The public mood and the situation in which the public finds itself are tied directly to the market and our economic situation. I think that before the congress people are wondering how the congress and how the program it maps out will be able to cope with this great task.

This is the basic question that everyone is asking here. We must admit that the hopes which are linked up with our congress are enormous, chiefly because this is the first congress

[Reporter interrupts] [Words indistinct] hopes that are too great?

[Unidentified voice] The tasks are great and it will be difficult to cope with them. However, we have to embark on this. As I was saying, this is the first congress of a democratically elected social representation held in many years. This is why this basic duty is bound up with this congress. The congress delegates should be aware of this.

[Walesa] I agree. Yesterday I heard what I think was a statement by Mr Premier, which said that the union will define the road it is to follow: Yes, Mr Premier, you are right. The union (?will) define itself, but at the same time it will not let itself be diverted from the main road mapped out in August, the memorable August of last year. It will consistently, step by step, implement what it has planned for itself. It will not allow itself to be diverted. At the same time it will reject charges that it is striving to assume power, that it is striving to terminate alliances and other such things. It will reject all of this. It will begin to serve people and it will demand and will teach the government that it too should serve the people. This is because today one can observe two things about power. One thing is that power serves and is so easy. But of those who are aware of what power is and are aware that exercising power is not easy, that it is also a responsibility, and that, really, not many good things come from this, then whoever wants to serve and whoever feels responsibility will not push in the least to obtain power because he understands how difficult it is. At the same time, every responsible person will have to and will implement what we set up for ourselves in August.

[Unidentified voice] I think that another element defines our situation and our moods before the congress. In this program for building a self-governed society, a society based on self-government and on democratically elected People's Councils, there appeared at the latest Central Committee plenum a statement by Secretary Marian Wozniak, who says straight out that the party apparatus cannot be given away. In other words, the public is being told straight out that this fundamental attribute of power is to remain in the hands of the PZPR. It is precisely such a stance which inflames our situation the most, that is this pre-congress situation in which this problem will be defined.

[Unidentified voice] I would like to add that, as was stated previously, people are very tired with everyday life. They are increasingly convinced, and I have spoken to a lot of people and workers, that there must be a confrontation and that they are prepared for this confrontation even though no one wants it. Here, I would like to remind the authorities that threatening confrontation is the same as threatening the Polish public with confrontation. I would not like the authorities to forget that they are supposed to serve the public and not to threaten it, that [words indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] If I may [word indistinct] the public is also demanding that the government and Solidarity find some sort of compromise and reach an (?agreement). Some people are claiming correctly that generals are to be found here and there and that we must speak with the Army. It is a fundamental matter that one must not push all of the blame onto us, onto the union [words indistinct] atmosphere because through the incompetent activities of the government, the government might bring things to an uncontrolled explosion--Leszek Waliszewski has already said this--to an uncontrolled explosion which is dangerous for both of us.

As Leszek Waliszewski said, through inefficient actions the government can lead to an uncontrolled explosion, to an uncontrolled explosion dangerous both for the government and for us.

[Walesa] To end our statements, I would like to say to you, ladies and gentlemen, what I said already in August. Neither the KKP, nor I, nor KKP members will resolve this problem; we will not do anything that the state ought to do. We must all understand the situation; we must all get involved together--irrespective of ambitions or even views--in order to resolve this difficulty. We must--and we can only do it by ourselves--resolve this difficult situation. It is difficult, but this situation's difficulty is also exaggerated a bit.

I do not believe in confrontation; I believe in our joint wisdom. I believe that one can be a radical, and no doubt I can be classified as a radical, but not one of the radicals who are carried away to such an extent that even when they see each other in the street they cannot pass each other without pushing each other about. Someone must step aside--not because he is giving up, but because he is looking for a better solution, a wiser solution--and he will fulfill his pledges. And, we must also behave sometimes as the people in the street: We must step aside, be radical but act differently and approach the issue from a different angle in order to avoid confrontation. We will avoid confrontation but only through wisdom and self-understanding. If we understand, if we do not allow ourselves to be divided into radicals, soft-liners or others, if we start constructively working together--together, not just the KKP or MKZ, but all of us together--then we pull ourselves out of (?it) and in a year or two we shall all laugh about how easy the way was. I know the way is difficult, but I also know that we are able to pass along easily with a smile because we do it together and because we believe in each other a bit.

Radio Committee Official

LD012136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] PAP today carries an interview with the director general in the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, Wladyslaw Snarski, on the course of the talks with Solidarity on radio and television coverage of the first Solidarity congress.

Director Snarski said, among other things, that the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs cannot undertake obligations concerning wide coverage of the congress in view of the threat of radio and television strikes. He then said: We have submitted to the National Consultative Commission representatives a proposal to provide the necessary general political conditions for undisturbed radio and television reportage of both sessions of the congress. This ought to take place above all through calling off preparations for radio and television strike actions planned by the National Coordinating Committee of Radio and Television Employees and the National Coordinating Committee of Radio and Television Stations.

KKP MEETS IN GDANSK; CONGRESS COVERAGE DISCUSSED

LD020723 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity began a 2-day meeting in Gdansk today. During this meeting, the KKP is to adopt a position of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs proposals on the radio and television transmissions of the approaching Solidarity congress.

SOLIDARITY CONGRESS ARRANGEMENTS PREVIEWED

LD011812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] This coming Saturday, 5 September, the first round of the national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity will begin in the Oliwia Hall in Gdansk. The second part of the congress will last from 26 September to 3 October.

The congress, in accordance with the expectations of the members, should resolve the issue of the organization of the union structures and their mutual ties, and should define exactly the powers of individual organs of the union authorities. However, the fundamental task of the congress will be to map out an action program for the union over the next 2 years.

Three bodies have been dealing with preparatory work for the congress and with the drawing up of materials for program-based discussion. The team for conducting national level elections, which was set up in the spring of this year, was subsequently changed by a decision of the National Consultative Commission. [KKP] into the National Electoral Commission possessing the necessary powers. The Presidium of the commission has been gathering documents from regional meetings and has been making decisions about the validity of the election of delegates to the national congress. Following a proposal by this commission, at the end of June the Presidium of the KKP created an office providing services for the congress. This is a second body dealing with organizational-technical preparations, and in particular with the installation of a press center for national and foreign reporters.

The third body dealing with the basic [merytoryczny] preparations of the congress is the National Congress Commission set up in July. It is composed of delegates from throughout the country who were elected at regional congresses. In turn, this commission appointed three other commissions: programmatic, statutes and organizational commissions.

The Programmatic Commission has adopted the principle that all work done on the union's program will be carried out by three programmatic teams which the congress will appoint in the first part of the deliberations. These teams will carry out their work, among others, between the two rounds of the congress in individual groups dealing with specific subjects. It has been proposed that three programmatic teams be appointed, teams dealing with the structure and life of the union, with the union's social policy and with public life.

The Statutes Commission has prepared its own draft of changes in the union statute. This draft takes into account chiefly the proposals of the socioprofessional work center attached to the KKP which is designed to preserve the federal nature of the union. The third commission, the Organizational Commission, has drawn up a draft agenda for the two parts of the deliberations and the rules governing these two parts.

Taking part in the congress deliberations will be more than 900 delegates. Numerous guests are to take part in the congress. These include delegations from many union headquarters and organizations which maintain contacts with Solidarity.

WARSAW UPDATES OLSZTYN MEDIATION EFFORTS

LD020026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Report by editor Wladyslaw Bogdanowski in Olsztyn--live or recorded]

[Text] The 2-week old conflict at the Olsztyn printing plant is still a long way from being resolved. The mediation by Olsztyn deputies has failed, and the voivoda's proposals have not gained support among the strikers either.

Now Prof Andrzej Stelmachowski, the Polish Primate's emissary has become mediator. As a result of his activities, it was expected that the parties concerned would participate in talks at the Olsztyn printing plant today. However, there was a certain condition, a condition that the voivodship prosecutor accept the strike committee's proposals that he supply in writing certain explanations related to the conflict. What kind of explanations? Among other things, that the prosecutor's office was not responsible for the commentaries or the interpretation of the communique its press spokesman made public.

Another condition was the guarantee that there will be no reprisals against the strike participants after the strike is over.

According to the latest information passed on to the strikers after the mediator, Prof Andrzej Stelmachowski, held talks with the prosecutor, the prosecutor did not agree to make a statement following his talks with the mediator. Professor Stelmachowski is to consult the primate about further mediation. In addition, a National Consultative Commission delegation is expected to return to Olsztyn.

RZESZOW PRINT WORKERS, OTHERS PLAN STRIKES

LD012358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] A sit-in strike was proclaimed for today in the Rzeszow printing works. Short warning strikes are also to be held in 12 centers belonging to local printing works in four voivodships. The strikes are caused by the printing industry association rejecting the demand of the Solidarity works committee for the immediate recall of the director general of the Rzeszow printing works.

WALESA ON IMPORTANCE OF CHRISTIAN IDEOLOGY

LD011628 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sep (PAP)--In an interview with the Catholic daily SLOWO Powszechnie, granted on the first anniversary of the Gdansk agreement, the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said that if it were up to him, Solidarity would be guided by Christian ideology. At the same time he said that Solidarity was not directed by the church.

"The church has helped us tremendously in solving many difficult situations and problems. The church resolutely took upon itself the role of guarantor in the most difficult situations. It guaranteed that effects were forthcoming," Walesa said.

"If I had to repeat once again all that happened last August, I would not hesitate to come out for a Christian Solidarity. He who does not believe cannot win. If people observed the Ten Commandments, believe me, we could achieve everything. I feel that then we could achieve much more. If we lose, this will be only because we failed to opt for Christian Solidarity," said Walesa.

"I do not hide that faith plays a principal role in my life. Faith imposes certain restrictions. It impels man to stop and think. It does not permit him to adopt a posture which would allow him, conveniently, not to hear about certain matters," Walesa went on.

"The church showed no intention whatsoever to interfere in any way in the course of the 1980 strike. Nor is there any steering of Solidarity by the church today. Of course we realize the experience the church represents. By its messages it inspires and warns us, but it has no decisive influence on the running of the union," said Walesa.

"Last year we laid bare the weaknesses and mistakes of the authorities which have piled up over the last 36 years. One could still show this and that. Things have now reached a stage when the authorities are losing social acceptance and social support. What next? This situation forces us to take upon ourselves responsibility for the fate of the nation. We all have to do that. All social groups, and the journalists as well.

"As Solidarity, we must now think over new, socially effective methods of action," Walesa told SLOWO Powszechnie.

MAN INDICTED FOR INSULTING BREZHNEV IN TU BULLETIN

LDO21020 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep (PAP)--The voivodship prosecutor in Katowice has indicted Jacek Cieslicki who published a text (?with) drawings insulting the CPSU general secretary and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC, a Solidarity bulletin in the Katowice steel mill, in mid-August of 1981, a press spokesman for the Public Prosecutor's General office said.

Besides, he insulted the PUWP, the supreme bodies of authorities, accusing them of anti-socialist activity doing harm to the interests of the Polish nation in a few successive articles of the same bulletin between October 1980 and February 1981.

BYDGOSZCZ PROSECUTORS PROTEST SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN

LD011903 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The office of the public prosecutor in Bydgoszcz today supplied PAP with a collective protest from some prosecutors that is directed against the propaganda campaign launched by NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz against the vice prosecutor of the public prosecutor's office, Zdzislaw Obuchowicz. He is in charge of the investigation of Kruczynski.

Kruczynski is suspected of distributing publications of an illegal political organization that is exhorting and planning to overthrow the socialist system in Poland. Among other things, the prosecutors' protest states that the mode and manner of the preliminary proceedings were in conformity with all the requirements of the rule of law and objectivity.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST INDICTED ON STRIKE CHARGES

LD020219 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sep (PAP)--The press spokesman for the General Prosecutor's Office has announced that the district prosecutor in Sosnowiec has indicted Solidarity [words indistinct] coal mine, Wojciech Figiel, and seven other persons with committing a number of offences during the warning strike organized in that mine on August 7 of this year.

Among the offences mentioned is a five-hour detention of the members of the mine management (director, first secretary and chairman of the works' branch union council) combined with preventing them from fulfilling their duties, the damaging of the five-pointed star in the USSR's emblem symbolizing the Polish-Soviet friendship, forcing some of the employees who were against the strike to abandon work.

Wojciech Figiel has been also accused of preventing the voivodship prosecutor in Katowice and persons accompanying [words indistinct] fulfilling their duties while they arrived at the "Sosnowiec" mine to set free the unlawfully detained people.

LODZ SOLIDARITY CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON AIMS

AU011608 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 28-30 Aug 81 p 5

[Jerzy Gonczarski and Marek Maszek 14 August interview with Andrzej Slowik, chairman of Lodz territory regional board of Solidarity--place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you know that people say that the leadership of Lodz Solidarity are "hawks"?

[Answer] People say various things. The easiest thing to do is to stick labels on people: He is a radical, he is a hawk and he is an adventurist. We in Lodz have acted constructively from the very beginning--without bending over backward and without showing off. None of us can boast of having had factory managers removed. Other regions in which [Solidarity] people have rushed to and fro and spent themselves in bellicose actions in order to have various managers replaced are still in the same situation in which we are, which means that they are still without the managers they would like to have. I think that the struggle for structural changes and not for personnel changes is important.

[Question] What changes do you have in mind?

[Answer] They are related to food for the nation, the economic reform and our country's political system.

[Question] What do you mean by changes in the political system?

[Answer] The establishment of a self-government chamber in the Sejm, to say the least.

[Question] Do you have in mind the "socioeconomic chamber" that you mentioned in your program before the election of the chairman of the regional board?

[Answer] Yes, if there were in the Sejm guaranteed seats for the party and the other political parties [as published], then representatives of self-government groups, various trade unions, organizations and associations could offer themselves as candidates on many election lists for election to the self-government chamber. All the important trade unions in the world have links with the political parties or establish their own parties and closely cooperate with them in order to have formal channels through which to deal with trade union issues. We have no such system. The other Sejm chamber [the proposed self-government chamber] would be precisely a body that would deal with those issues. In such a case there would be no need for the trade union to establish a political party.

[Question] Without going into your election program further, do you realize that its implementation constitutes political activity and that such activity is in conflict with the Solidarity statute?

[Answer] The statute states that Solidarity will not play the role of a political party.

[Question] You are not a political party, but there are examples to show--your program shows it--that you engage in political activities.

[Answer] Not so long ago I asked Deputy Premier Rakowski what he meant by political activity and he said that reaching for food control is reaching for power. If this is political activity then we state openly that we will engage in it in defense of the working people's interests. In proposing the establishment of a self-government chamber, I do not assert that Solidarity will have a decisive voice in it. This voice will be shared by representatives of various social groups. We in Solidarity make it quite clear that we will not take over power. This is not our aim, and that is why we cannot be a party because, according to the Marxist theory of the political party, the aim of a group of people who represents a class or section of society and who have their own program is to take over power in order to implement that program in the interests of the section of society they represent. By the way, is there anything in our country that does not relate to politics? If as a trade union we state our views on prices--this the authorities do not forbid us to do--then to some extent we engage in politics because today the price issue is a political issue.

[Question] It is one thing to debate government programs and another thing--let us call it toleration--to set up the Polish Labor Party [Polska Partia Pracy] on the basis of the "network" [siec] under the auspices of Solidarity.

[Answer] I would be very pleased if some of the people who have joined Solidarity in order to do things in this field would not try to do it via our trade union.

[Question] But they are doing it. You are making it easier for them by asserting that Solidarity plays the role of a social movement and not of a trade union movement only.

[Answer] Yes, at present we are a social movement established on the basis of a trade union movement. This social movement is to work out certain guarantees so that our trade union may become in future a classic trade union movement, and the state's political structure may be adapted to needs. Before we examine the issue of whether the time has come for us to engage in exclusively trade union activities, we must have guarantees that the problems exceeding the framework of trade unions will be settled by other institutions--self-government bodies, for example--in line with society's interests.

[Question] Following the August debates of the National Consultative Commission in Gdansk, Lech Walesa said at a press conference that the trade union had found itself in a blind alley. Is this your view also?

[Answer] The National Consultative Commission has at last become a genuine national commission, which has made specific decisions and has not been merely a place for discussions. We have had a wave of enormous tension, hunger marches and protests. It is necessary to point the way out. One thing was certain: A strike would be senseless.

[Question] When you left Gdansk, were you fully pleased with the resolutions and statements made at the 3-day session of the National Consultative Commission?

[Answer] No, of course not. I have in mind especially the appeal to society to work on work-free Saturdays. This appeal is an incomplete document. It lacks the guarantees that the trade union must have in order to ensure that work on work-free Saturdays is properly utilized.

[Question] Solidarity will soon hold its first national congress, but the party has had its extraordinary congress. As a member of the PZPR, how do you appraise that congress' results?

[Answer] I regard the congress results with mistrust. I think that the breakthrough was make-believe. There are too many indications that there will be a return to the old methods. You get such an impression when you listen to A. Siwak and Mrs Grzybowska. The party should win authority among and the trust of society and not base its leading role on a constitutional act.

[Question] All right, but as a member of the party, what do you do to ensure that its leading role does not stem from a constitutional act only, as you have said?

[Answer] What do I do? What will I do? I will surrender my party card.

[Question] But the party is a typical embodiment of an idea. You cannot change that....

[Answer] I think that keeping the party card would make my trade union activities difficult. Besides, I would not like to be proclaimed an enemy of the party as a member of the party. We must be quite clear about it: The party line does not concur with the trade union line.

[Question] Will you be a candidate for the Solidarity chairman at the Solidarity congress?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Who do you think should be that chairman?

[Answer] Walesa. He is a symbol. It seems to me that--with the present situation as it is--the election of another chairman by the entire trade union would meet with great opposition and would cause serious internal clashes.

AGRICULTURE TU PROTESTS SEIZURES OF SOCIALIZED LAND

LDO20320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The Main Board of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers sent an open letter to the Sejm and government today. This letter has gained the support of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. The Trade Union of Agricultural Workers reports with anxiety and indignation about increasing incidents of peasants illegally taking over the land of socialized farms. These actions are inspired by links of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. Protesting resolutely against these acts, the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers takes the position that all social organizations active in the countryside should condemn excesses of this kind.

KANIA, JARUZELSKI MEET WITH VETERANS IN WARSAW

LDO11550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] First Secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and Premier and Minister of National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski are meeting with a large group of Polish veterans in Warsaw to mark the 42d anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's aggression against Poland and the outbreak of World War II.

Those present include former soldiers who fought in September 1939, participants in the resistance movement, soldiers of the People's Army who during the war years marched at the side of the Soviet Army along the victorious combat route from Lenino to Berlin, soldiers from the Polish Armed Forces in the West, Poles and former soldiers of the Soviet Army.

Kania Addresses Veterans

LDO12106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Today, on this special day, the 42d anniversary of the Hitlerite attack on Poland and of the outbreak of World War II, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with veterans.

The meeting was also attended by leaders of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, including Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar and Wlodzimierz Sokorski. Those gathered were greeted by Stanislaw Kania.

[Begin recording] I should like to cordially welcome you. In this building, the house of the party, you are and have always been welcome guests; it is even difficult to say (?you are) guests, for you are the hosts of this house, since among veterans the party constitutes a quite considerable force and part. [Words indistinct] how close this veterans' milieu is.

After all, our party grew out of struggle, inheriting a rich tradition--a 100-year one at that--of the revolutionary workers' movement. What is most memorable are the struggles with fascism, the struggles in which the independence of our country, its socialist character, the character of People's Poland, was born.

We are meeting on 1 September. We first pay our respects to those who were the first to confront the Hitlerite onslaught on that memorable Friday in September. The soldiers of that September (?became) the heroes of this war. They gave it its beginning, a war which took on the character of a national war, such as there had never been in history, in the history of our country, a war which ended with a victorious finale.

We came out of it as a crippled nation, yet in victory, thanks to the struggle which had a universal, as we say, a national character, on all fronts [words indistinct] here, on the eastern front, the decisive one, at the side of the Red Army; and in the west, in the now famous battles, which we remember; and here, in our occupied country, in the ranks of the partisans, in the ranks of the mass resistance movement.

We are implementing (?today) the program which became the basis for the victorious finale to the national struggle. We are mending various errors which have arisen during the course of our development. We are turning toward the development of democracy, socialist democracy, toward the modernization of our state, and as we say: the administration and governing of the country and its economy. We wish to build a permanent alliance of forces, not only wanting Poland to emerge from these difficulties which we are experiencing, but also wanting Poland to develop as a secure, modern, and thus socialist state, a socialist country.

We give our line the form of the line of accord, which is the line for unification and integration of all who want--together with the party, with all the forces that constitute the political basis of our people's state--to act jointly. Among those forces, on which we are counting very much, among people who have a particularly great claim to speak on matters as to how we should act so that the causes which lead to disaster should never again be born in our country and which lead to a national schism, among these, the most important are the veterans. You are those people; you have a particular right, a moral right to take the floor on matters concerning Poland, on matters of everything which threatens it, which threatens socialism and therefore independence, because they are identical. You have a particular right to appeal not only to the whole nation, but also to its young generation, to young Poles; and this must always be done.

This September, reflection, irrespective of the passing of years, still remains alive, for that lost September campaign, the source of our disaster, became the basis for a great nation's reflection: How are we to organize the future of our state? How are we to shape our alliances? How are we to integrate the entire community so that it should never happen again. I think that you should all be interested so that these reflections remain alive, so that they bear fruit, above all in actions which serve the strength and prosperity of our country, People's Poland, of its Armed Forces, which can boast that they have such predecessors who made their mark with heroism, with deeds, in the most difficult period for Poland, indisputably the most difficult period among the entire thousand years of our state.

I think that this meeting is also an occasion for such reflections. [end recording]

OBODOWSKI DISCUSSES ANTICRISIS STAFF'S TASKS

AU011522 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Aug 81 p 3

[Jerzy Bielecki interview with Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Anti-crisis Operational Staff: "We Will Counter Inability and Inertia"--date, place not given--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] [Question] Coal and fuels were the main subjects of one of your staff's recent sessions....

[Answer] COAL AND FUELS ARE THE STARTING POINTS FOR ALL ECONOMIC DECISIONS. That is why--in order to work out a comprehensive scheme of the necessary ad hoc activities--we had to take into account a realistic estimate of coal production this year--165 million tons--which is much less than our economy needs. In this situation we had to decide HOW TO ALLOT COAL SO AS TO REDUCE ECONOMIC LOSSES TO A MINIMUM.

[Question] The changes in the allotment of the coal produced this year are bound to involve, for example, a further reduction in electric energy production by 1.5 billion kw hours which, compared with the targets of the modified national socioeconomic plan, means a reduction in cement production of about 2.5 million tons or a reduction in rolled goods production of 600,000 tons, which is an optimistic estimate.

[Answer] These are gross estimates. Translated into the language of economic reality, they mean that it will be necessary TO CURB ENERGY SUPPLIES, TO REDUCE CONSTRUCTION WORK IN THE SOCIALIZED ECONOMY BY ABOUT 280 BILLION, TO CUT SOCIALIZED CONSTRUCTION MANPOWER BY ABOUT 150,000 PERSONS OR TO REDUCE THE PRODUCTION OF, SAY, PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES, SHIPS AND RAILROAD CARS.

In addition, all the necessary decisions will be made to conserve coal wherever possible, to eliminate unnecessary production and to more effectively use the installations already working (for example, by increasing the factories' interest in spare parts production).

Naturally, we have made decisions to encourage increased coal production. If that could be done--if we obtained additional tons in excess of the estimated 165 million tons--it might be possible to tone down the most acute effects of coal shortages.

[Question] The effects you have listed as examples are very acute....

[Answer] This is because they will accumulate within a brief period of time--during the autumn season in the bargain.

IT IS TRUE THAT THEY ARE VERY ACUTE, AND I MUST SAY THAT THE DECISIONS IN THAT REGARD WERE MADE WITH A HEAVY HEART, BECAUSE WE WILL HAVE TO CLOSE DOWN FURNACES, CURB OR ENTIRELY HALT PRODUCTION IN MANY FACTORIES AND SHIFT THOUSANDS OF WORKERS TO OTHER FACTORIES. That is the only way in which we can promise the following: THAT WE WILL NOT SUFFER FROM COLD AND THAT THERE WILL BE NO PRODUCTION UPSETS WHEREVER THE PEOPLE'S BASIC NEEDS AND THE ECONOMY'S INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE. This is not much, but it is all we can afford to do in the next few months.

[Question] Without beating about the bush, does this mean that the Anticrisis Staff is preparing a program of sacrifices and further tightening belts? Is it drawing up a program of activities under the conditions of crisis only or will it work out a scheme for overcoming the present crisis?

[Answer] For a long time now our economy has been retreating, and in the past few months has been retreating faster and faster. YET THE MOST DIFFICULT PERIOD IS STILL BEFORE US. IF WE FAIL TO GET THROUGH IT IN "SERRIED RANKS," THEN IT MAY BE THAT THERE WILL BE NOTHING TO REFORM, EVEN THOUGH WE HAVE A GOOD POPULAR PROGRAM FOR IMPLEMENTING THE ECONOMIC REFORM AND FOR OVERCOMING THE PRESENT CRISIS.

That is why my staff's activities cannot be dissociated from the medium and long-term activities aimed at economic stabilization and development, which will be selective development. It will not be possible to forge ahead without an effective implementation of the Anticrisis Staff's tasks.

THAT IS WHY, ALTHOUGH OUR PROGRAM ENVISAGES SACRIFICES, IT IS CERTAINLY NO PROGRAM FOR CONSOLIDATING THE PRESENT CRISIS. This means that we must invigorate the selected sectors of the economy. We must increase the production of coal and other raw materials and the production dynamic in the factories using Polish materials, in small-scale production and in handicrafts.

[Question] The economic crisis is hitting the people primarily because of market shortages.

[Answer] THE ANTICRISIS STAFF'S TASK IS ALSO TO IMPROVE MOST RAPIDLY AND TANGIBLY THE SUPPLY OF BASIC STAPLES. We have already made certain decisions to this effect--we have curbed the free market in meat, for example. At the coming sessions of the staff we will make other necessary decisions to ensure the necessary increases in the production of articles such as cigarettes, detergents, soap and some foods. WE WILL TAKE ACTION WHENEVER ECONOMIC AUTHORITIES AT ALL LEVELS SHOW INABILITY AND INERTIA. WE WILL DO AWAY WITH THEM, USING OUR POWERS. TIME IS RUNNING OUT, AND THE SITUATION CALLS FOR EFFECTIVE MEASURES.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REPORTS 500,000 MUST CHANGE JOBS

LD020520 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sep (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote today that, according to forecasts of the government Planning Commission of August 31, 500,000 Poles, chiefly those working in industry, the construction industry and administration, will have to change their jobs between 1981 and 1983: 175,000 in 1981, 262,000 in 1982 and 223,000 in 1983.

At the same time, there are now 169,000 vacancies in Poland, many months after a total economic [word indistinct].

This surprising comparison testifies, firstly, to the degree to which the Polish economy has been put out of order. By force of inertia and old habits, this economy continues to tend in the direction long ago abandoned by the present leaders. Secondly, this is an evidence of a great complexity of the processes now taking place in the area of employment which it is especially difficult to control.

Now, all managers of big and small Polish companies know that some people will have to be laid off in some factories due to the shortage of coal, raw materials, energy, parts and the lack of demand for their commodities. But still nobody is doing it.

Last July, factory managers still did not know their plans and targets in the second (?half) of 1981. Therefore, they waited till the situation got cleared up and perhaps they did not want to part with people whom they might still need.

Most managers continue to postpone firing some of their staffers, also for fear of the trade unions. This is still another confirmation of a well-known statement that each day of delay in implementing the full economic reform only ruins Poland to a greater extent, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

In the coming future, Polish industry will have to dismiss at least 180,000 people and the construction industry--150,000 people. Due to the lack of fuels and cuts in transport, 60,000 drivers will have to seek new jobs.

Meanwhile, out of 390,000 1981 graduates, 90,000 school leavers cannot land their first jobs despite the government's decision to give priority to engaging them, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

STATE TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE TO CUT SERVICE

LD020301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Summary] The State Motor Transportation Enterprise [PKS] is planning to reduce the number of bus services. At first, 55 long-distance services are to be given up, as well as 420 medium-distance and 2,500 local services. The PKS adopted the principle of canceling services that run parallel to railway routes, routes that do not involve commuting to work and schools and routes that carry small numbers of passengers. Apart from this the PKS plans to give up hiring buses for tourist traffic.

RADGOSZCZ MILITIAMEN ATTACKED; STATION STONED

LD011758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Following the incidents which occurred during the night of 30-31 August in Radgoszcz, in Tarnow Voivodship, when six militiamen were beaten up--one of whom was seriously injured--two militia radio cars were vandalized, the Citizens' Militia station was stoned and a weapon taken from one militiaman. Six suspected provocateurs and ring-leaders of the hooligan excesses continued to give evidence today.

Those giving evidence have pleaded not guilty, while witnesses remain silent. The weapon has so far not been found. The investigation continues.

PENAL CODE AMENDMENTS TO EASE 'REPRESSION'

AU011511 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Izabella Czaplarska interview with Igor Andrejew, professor of the Warsaw University and chairman of the Material Criminal Law Team of the Commission to Amend the Criminal Code: "For Public Discussion, Draft Amendments to the Penal Code"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The juridical publishing house has issued draft amendments to the criminal law: to the penal code and the executive penal code. Both drafts have been formulated by the commission set up by the minister of justice composed of prominent theoreticians and practitioners of criminal law. The commission has been divided into three teams corresponding to the three divisions of the criminal law.

We spoke to Igor Andrejew, professor of Warsaw University and chairman of the Material Criminal Law Team about the draft amendments to the penal code regulations prepared by the team.

[Question] The team concentrated its work on proposed changes to the 1969 penal code, which has been in effect to date. How extensive are the changes?

[Answer] There are quite a few of them. In the general section, amendments have been proposed to 50 articles of the code. In the specific section, the team has introduced changes to 130 regulations concerning sanctions alone, or the threat of penalties for unlawful acts. However, the importance of the planned amendments to the code lies not in the number, but in the general trends of the amendments adopted by the team. The easing of repression in our criminal law system is the main trend. The adoption of this trend implies a change in the present penal policy.

[Question] What convinced the team's members of the need for precisely such changes?

[Answer] In the period since the present penal code went into effect, the goals of the penal policy, set when it was adopted, have not been achieved. The courts have continued to pass jail sentences too frequently, but they have utilized fines and freedom restrictions too little.

The need for reforms also arises from the deep changes in socioeconomic life, from scientific-technical progress and from livelier international contacts. The last decade is remarkable for the broad movement to protect civil rights. For example, in 1977 Poland ratified the human rights conventions which are inspirational in more than one way for the legislative work on criminal law.

The August upsurge of the workers class was also remarkable for the struggle not only for better economic conditions, but also for legality and human rights.

For this reason, the second general objective of the proposed reform is to raise the level of legality, particularly from the point of view of intensifying the protection of civil rights both in the case of the defendant and the plaintiff.

[Question] The application of the death penalty has always aroused many emotions and controversies. Its abolition and elimination from the code has both warm supporters and adversaries. What is the attitude of the team toward this issue?

[Answer] We have resolved to make this issue of great social importance the subject of discussion once again. The alternatives are to abolish the death penalty in peacetime, or to significantly restrict its application. According to the latter concept, that penalty could only be imposed for the two greatest crimes: treason to the fatherland and murder. Teenagers would be exempted from that punishment.

[Question] What changes, aimed at the increased protection of civil rights, are provided for in the draft?

[Answer] First of all, it calls for increasing the powers of the court, which would be the only body authorized to deprive the citizen of freedom. In particular, the court would rule for a temporary detention in the course of investigation, as well as the conditional discontinuation of legal proceedings. On the other hand, the collegium for offenses would have no power to pass jail sentences.

The other proposals aimed at increasing the protection of civil rights are to introduce criminal responsibility for the violation of professional secrets (for example, a physician revealing the patient's secrets, and a journalist revealing the informant's secrets), responsibility for an unlawful deprivation of freedom through neglect, as well as to harmonize the responsibility of a public functionary for acts to the detriment of the citizen with the citizen's responsibility for an offense committed against a functionary. The present penal code has distinctly favored the official.

[Question] How do you assess the draft and what will happen to it next?

[Answer] It is still debatable whether the amendments proposed are not too timid, particularly in reducing repression. Should we have gone further? However, it seems that those amendments will be sufficient to ease the penal policy without the risk of undermining the legal order. The amendments are discreet, but I regard this as an advantage and not a defect. Nonetheless, the draft still has not been completed. Evidence of that is the optional proposals which will assume their final shape when the public chooses its versions in the discussion. That discussion is expected to continue until the end of October of this year, and it will certainly encompass wide circles of society, not just lawyers. When the discussion is completed, according to the demands reached, the team will give final shape to the amendments.

MEASURES TO PREVENT HIJACKINGS ANNOUNCED 1 SEP

LD011910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] In connection with the serious threat to the safety of civil aviation flights, expressed by the growth in the number of attempted hijackings of LOT aircraft, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has undertaken preventive measures.

A recommendation has been issued to functionaries of the Citizens' Militia making it incumbent on them to conduct absolute and (?thorough) personal searches of travellers and their luggage. This aim will also be served by the installation of technical equipment at airports. The provision of personal searches of passengers and luggage checks is the basic means for preventing persons having the intention of terrorizing the crew and passengers and subsequently of hijacking the aircraft from boarding the aircraft.

Persons under the influence of alcohol or causing a disturbance at an airport, as well as persons checking in at ticket and luggage reception points after the designated time, will also not be allowed to board the aircraft.

This decision was made with the aim of giving more effective protection both to airports and aircraft by functionaries of the Citizens' Militia. This action will undoubtedly be of hindrance to the passengers, but is indispensable for assuring air transportation safety.

ALBIN SIWAK APPEALS FOR UNITY, DISCIPLINE

LD011822 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sep (PAP)--Today it is a question no longer of just the party and its position in the country, but of the existence or the nonexistence of People's Poland, Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo said in an interview with the Katowice newspaper TRYBUNA RABOTNICZA. This is the precise estimation of things in the Central Committee Politburo and, as far as I am aware in the Polish People's Republic Government too. It is more than likely that more and more people see the tragic threat that hangs over the country from the ever increasingly undisguised opponents and enemies of our party, our system and our alliance with the USSR and the other countries of socialism.

It is necessary to do everything possible to fulfill the decisions of the ninth congress which alone can bring the country out of its crisis. I have in mind the course of dialogue and the true interests of the working class, the working people. There can of course be no agreement with forces that take up an opposite stance. However, it is necessary also to avoid open confrontation, for which our enemies are striving, more and more often resorting to the "strike mechanisms." As a worker (A. Siwak is a team leader at the "Warsaw East" house construction combine) I must say that unfortunately a number of leaders [deyateli], and also of the members of "Solidarity" have swallowed the bait of the refined antistate actions of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] and other antisocialist centers, which are attempting to turn this trade union organization into a political party and, with its help, to undermine the system and seize power.

Our party, which took upon itself responsibility for the people and the country during World War II when our very existence was under threat, and which then led the people through the years of the restoration and the development of the country, must today, too, when a fatal threat hangs over the country, fulfill its mission for the salvation of the people.

There is much data which reveals that our party will once again find its strength and prestige precisely on the basis of the program worked out during a democratic and broad discussion and adopted at the ninth congress. The party is moving on to the attack, gradually taking the initiative in its own hands. The government and also the administration is acting more resolutely and consistently. I personally believe that the Second Central Committee Plenum was of very great significance.

In connection with the crisis situation in the country, A. Siwak stressed the difficult position facing people with low incomes and many children. The Politburo is attentively following this problem. Testimony of this is the fact that the situation was examined at the meeting between S. Kania and W. Jaruzelski and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The additional aid from the USSR in the form of deliveries of grain, raw and semiprocessed materials, as well as credits, is being rendered precisely with a thought for the most needy people in our country.

In conclusion, A. Siwak stressed that of major importance at present, and not only for the party, is unity and discipline. We shall achieve this by implementing the program and observing the statutes [ustav] of the PZPR. Within this framework there is also much room for democracy, for criticism and self-criticism, but most of all for unity and discipline.

LENIN STEELWORKS PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS 31 AUGUST

LD020736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The largest party organization in the country, that of the factory committee in the Lenin iron and steel plant, held its meeting yesterday. A proposal has been submitted to set up an independent and self-governing group to express views on the precepts of the economic reform in the Nowa Huta Kombinat. The group is to consist of representatives of all departments, selected in agreement with sociopolitical organizations. The conference has also decided to check party members and candidates in order to retain as party members those who really deserve it.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI REPORTS EXERCISES WITH SOVIETS

NC011630 Paris AFP in English 1624 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sep (AFP)--Units from the Northern Group of the Soviet Army and Polish troops from the Pomeranian District have taken part in joint exercises in the north of Poland in the last few days, Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today.

The newspaper said the exercises were "routine," and brought in the Second Mechanised Division of the Polish Army and tank crews from units in the Soviet Northern Group.

CONDOLENCES SENT ON RAJA'I, BAHONAR DEATHS

LD312310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the tragic death of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, president of Iran, and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram of condolences to Ayatollah Khomeini, leader of the Islamic revolution. Agostino Casaroli, Vatican secretary of state, acting on behalf of Pope John Paul II, has sent Ayatollah Khomeini a telegram of condolences.

BRIEFS

WARSAW CIGARETTE, ALCOHOL COUPONS--As a PAP journalist was informed by Izabela Karwacinska-Rutkowska, deputy mayor of the Warsaw metropolis, a decision has been made to introduce coupons for cigarettes and alcohol in the metropolitan voivodship of Warsaw, maintaining the previous norms. These coupons will be printed separately and will be distributed as of September. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 81 LD]

RATIONING IN GDANSK--Gdansk-Gdynia, 26 Aug (PAP)--By decision of the Gdansk voivoda, the rationing of some food items has been extended as of 1 September of this year. For coupons it will be possible to acquire 100 grams of coffee, as well as confectionary to the value of Z20 per person. Adults will be eligible to buy half a liter of vodka or a bottle of wine per month. From the 20th of this month the possibility has been introduced of buying 10 (?liters) of alcohol for wedding festivities. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Aug 81 LD]

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS NONALIGNMENT ANNIVERSARY

AU011855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Sep (AGERPRES)--A festive meeting took place in Bucharest on September 1 marking the first anniversary of the Day of the Non-Aligned Movement, organized by the Association of International Law and International Relations, and by the Romanian League of Friendship With the Peoples of Asia and Africa. Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, spoke about the importance of the event, and the role of the Non-aligned Movement in the contemporary international life, also referring to the broad development of the relations between Romania and the non-aligned countries.

Attending were representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of other central institutions and public organizations in the capital, men of letters, science and art, members of the diplomatic corps, a large public.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT GREETES CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On behalf of my brothers in the PLO Executive Committee and myself, allow me to extend warmest congratulations to you, personally, to the RCP leadership and the friendly Romanian people on the 37th anniversary of your friendly country's independence and victory over fascism and dictatorship, a victory attained under the leadership of your glorious party, the RCP, a party with a great past of heroic struggles, sacrifice, success and courage for the cause of the Romanian people, the workers class and all peoples.

Our Palestinian people know of Romania and the RCP, under your wise leadership, as great friends who have always granted substantial support to the easing of international tension and establishing a just peace, a peace which should not run counter to the interests of the oppressed peoples and the principles governing social freedom and progress for everybody.

Once again allow me to extend to you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and through you to the comrade members of the RCP Political Executive Committee and Central Committee and to the friendly Romanian people warmest congratulations and wishes for new success as well as for progress and prosperity under your wise leadership.

Long live the revolution until victory!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and overall commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces

CEAUSESCU MEETS ARGENTINE COMMUNIST LEADER

AU011852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Sep (AGERPRES)--RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu met on September 1 Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk, information was exchanged on the current and future preoccupations of the RCP and the Communist Party of Argentina as well as opinions on current international issues. In this framework, stress was laid on the good relations of friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity established between the two communist parties.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Athos Fava expressed their determination to deepen and diversify these relations, in the interest of the Romanian-Argentinian collaboration and cooperation in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains of joint interest.

The exchange of views on current international issues pointed to the concern of the RCP and the Communist Party of Argentina with the existing situation which creates serious dangers to peoples' peace and independence; in this context, emphasis was placed on the necessity of making all efforts for the resumption of the policy of detente, peace and observance of national independence, for the improvement of the world political climate, for the political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict still existing in various regions of the world, without using force or threatening with force. Stress was also laid on the importance of halting the arms race, of adopting tangible measures of military disengagement and disarmament, stopping the production and stockpiling of the neutron weapon, liquidating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order which should secure the building of a better and more just world.

In connection with the European situation, it was assessed that efforts should be made for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting so that it may lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe.

During the talk, the RCP general secretary and the secretary-general of the Communist Party of Argentina considered that the interests of world peace and security required the strengthening of collaboration and solidarity of the communist and workers' parties, of the socialist and social democratic parties, of all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, of all peoples, which is an essential condition for the successful development of the struggle for freedom, security and disarmament, for independence, democracy and social progress.

UNION OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH CHILEANS

AU312004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug (AGERPRES)--Cornel Onescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, received the delegation of the International Trade Union Secretariat of the Socialist Party of Chile, led by Rolando Calderon, member of the Central Committee of that party, secretary-general of the Joint Central of the Working People of Chile, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania.

Opinions were exchanged on the activity of the trade union centrals of the two countries as well as on questions concerning the situation of the international trade union movement. Reference was made to the good relations between the trade unions of Romania and the Joint Central of the Working People of Chile, and the determination was expressed to further expand and deepen them.

BRIEFS

SOMALI MILITARY DELEGATION--The Somali military delegation led by Omar Haji Mohamed, Somalian defense minister, which had paid an official visit to our country, has left Bucharest. The delegation was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, and by deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Aug 81 p 5 AU]

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS--An international congress on the history of science opened in Bucharest today, sponsored by academy member Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, who also greeted the participants. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 27 Aug 81 AU]

MORE ON MINIC 31 AUG SPEECH TO NONALIGNED FORUM

LD020446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 31 Aug (TANJUG)--In the eighties the Nonaligned Movement and policy will continue to play a very important role in the development of overall international relations. This was stressed by Milos Minic, president of the Organizational Committee of the International Conference on Nonaligned Policy and Movement in the eighties which ended in Novi Sad today after 4 days of deliberations.

Minic presented his impression that in terms of its substance and wealth of views, ideas, suggestions and proposals, the Novi Sad meeting had perhaps exceeded expectations. During the past 4 days, 70 scholars, politicians and publicists, including 43 from abroad, had asked to take part in the discussion.

One must reckon with the fact that during the third decade of its existence the Nonaligned Movement will face complex problems and serious challenges and trials, said Minic, adding that during the roundtable discussion the conviction prevailed to a greater or lesser degree that in view of its strength, experience, political capability and ability to act the Nonaligned Movement will be able to play its historic role and meet its responsibility as successfully as during the past decades.

The nonaligned principles and objectives today, as indeed, 20 years ago, are fully valid and determine the character, political orientation and international role of the Nonaligned Movement and its policy as an independent, extrabloc international force which has enormous importance for the balance of world forces, in the struggle for peace and the construction of a new international economic system, said Milos Minic.

These principles, stressed Minic, are formulated in the documents of the first summit conference of nonaligned countries in Belgrade in 1961. However, he expressed the view that there can be no question of five principles alone, that is to say of five criteria for the admission of countries into the Nonaligned Movement, because these principles are wider. These are contained in the documents of the first conference and were later developed at all summit conferences. At the sixth nonaligned countries conference in Havana, these principles were made fully systematic and were formulated and spelled out as one of the most important if not the most important part of the documents adopted by that conference. On these principles and objectives the Nonaligned Movement showed in Havana its unity and the resolve to continue to struggle for their implementation, stressed Milos Minic.

The assessments of the prospects of the development of the international situation in the coming decade, set forth by the participants in the discussion at the Novi Sad meeting, confirmed completely the importance of these basic principles and objectives in the eighties, said Minic.

This roundtable conference graphically expressed the great concern prevailing in the world because of the unceasing intensification of tension in relations between the great powers and blocs and in international relations as a whole, because of the arms race, because of the frequent use of military force, military and other interventions and outside interference in the internal affairs of independent countries, because of delays in the solution of international crises and the emergence of new crises. No less concern was expressed at this meeting at the increasingly deep international economic crisis, especially the deepening gulf between the developing and the developed industrial countries and the increasingly difficult economic position of the developing countries, particularly of those that are least developed, said Milos Minic.

Milos Minic drew attention to delays in the solution of international economic problems and the establishment of the new international economic system to replace the existing one. The present economic system is leading the world into an increasingly deep and completely insoluble crisis.

The successes and the results in the implementation of the stands of the nonaligned countries on the strategic importance of relying on their own forces, in economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries and between the developing countries are conspicuously small.

The discussion imposed the conclusion that today the nonaligned must become as active as to reduce international tension and remove the danger to peace in the world and to independence of the peoples and countries. The policy of colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, racism and all other aspects of domination continues. To arrest the arms race and to resolve the acute problems of international economic relations, the activity of nonaligned countries represents a need of the entire world community, said Minic.

With their confrontation and growing reciprocal mistrust the great powers have created a situation which can be said to represent a sort of paralysis of every constructive activity aimed at resolving international problems and removing focal points of crisis, warned Minic. As examples for this state of affairs, he mentioned the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, disarmament talks within the framework of the UN Disarmament Committee and commission, the talks between the two blocs on reducing arms in central Europe, the unresolved question of starting global talks in the United Nations on international economic problems, and the absence of any progress at all in the solution of the focal points of crisis such as the Middle East, southern Africa, Namibia, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the war between Iraq and Iran.

Milos Minic stressed that in such a situation the Nonaligned Movement is emerging with growing clarity as the force with the greatest subjective conditions and opportunities to set in train initiatives which could lead to the revival of detente--a detente different from the present one, which is bloc detente.

This would mean relaxation of tension in which all countries would actively participate and take upon themselves responsibility for resolving international issues at the United Nations as well as in all other global, regional and international organizations, the Nonaligned Movement could, with much greater prospects for success, become active in this sphere were it to demonstrate the ability to resolve armed conflicts and other conflicts among nonaligned countries, Minic said. In this context, he mentioned the war between Iran and Iraq, the question of Kampuchea, and so on. In eliminating these crises, the nonaligned countries would set an example of the possibility of resolving conflicts by peaceful, political means, Minic stressed.

The existence of certain differences in the attitudes to individual questions important for the Nonaligned Movement and policy in individual nonaligned countries and even groups of countries is not a new phenomenon in the movement, Minic said. He expressed the impression that the view prevails that these differences do not prevent the formulation of united political attitudes and actions by means of consensus.

The movement has so far succeeded in overcoming differences and achieving unity by proceeding from the original principles and goals of nonaligned policy, and above all, from the joint vital interests of all nonaligned countries and the entire world community that world peace be consolidated and a new and more equitable international political, economic and information system be built, Milos Minic stressed.

We can completely count on such unity being implemented and built also in the eighties. We are also sure that knowledge and consciousness in nonaligned countries will continue to consolidate around their unity--unity being the most important condition for the successful implementation of their international activity and of the struggle of the Non-aligned Movement for the implementation of the goals and principles of nonaligned policy, Milos Minic said at the end of his speech.

LJUBICIC CONGRATULATES DEFENSE OFFICIAL ON BIRTHDAY

LD020740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, has congratulated Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, on his 60th birthday. The message of congratulations says, among other things:

"Dear Comrade Dzemil, on the occasion of your 60th birthday I am sending you my warmest congratulations and cordial wishes. I am taking advantage of this opportunity to address words of tribute to you for your selfless hard work in the implementation of the ideals of our party and for your contribution to the struggle for the implementation of our revolutionary objectives. In holding prominent posts in our armed forces you, Comrade Dzemil, worked creatively and with full fervor of a communist to construct them and implement Comrade Tito's ideas in strengthening the defense and security of our socialist self-management community and on the consolidation of brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

"I wish you good health, personal happiness and many more years of fruitful work."

CROATIAN ACTIVIST GOES ON TRIAL IN ZAGREB 31 AUG

LD020231 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1939 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Zagreb, 31 Aug (TANJUG)--The public trial of Marko Veselica, 44, former Zagreb University professor, opened today before the grand council of district court of Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia.

Veselica is charged with a number of crimes against the foundations of the social order and security of Yugoslavia.

The bill of indictment charges Veselica with having, in September 1980, given an interview to Federal Republic of Germany newsman Hans Joachim Bornemann with a view to stirring national hatred and discord among the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. In the interview, Veselica gave a false picture of the political, economic and cultural position of the Republic of Croatia within Yugoslavia.

In the interview, Veselica claimed that the Croatian people is not politically equal with the other Yugoslav nations and nationalities, that it is, allegedly, subjugated, neglected and negated and that Croatia, itself, is exposed to a systematic plundering by the other republics. Veselica also falsely claimed that a greater Serbian supremacy is in evidence in Yugoslavia and that it is the source of a systematic oppression of and acts of violence over the Croatian people.

Veselica's interview was published in the Federal Republic of Germany in the form of a pamphlet by a Hamburg publishing house. Excerpts from the interview appeared also in the OST DIENST edition published by Hans Peter Ruhlmann, a foreign intelligence service agent. The interview, integral or in parts, was published also in the newspapers of various Ustashi emigre terrorist organisations in the Federal Republic of Germany and Great Britain.

Marko Veselica is also charged with having maintained regular political contacts with representatives of Ustashi terrorist organisations abroad. In addition to sending to these organisations false reports on the socio-political situation in Yugoslavia, Veselica gave them guidelines for anti-Yugoslav activity.

The trial of Veselica continues tomorrow.

In 1972, Marko Veselica was on similar charges sentenced to 7 years prison and was banned from making public appearances for four years on serving the sentence.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY VIEWS SCHOOL YEAR PREPARATIONS

LD020245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Summary] Pristina, 31 Aug (TANJUG)--A session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was held in Pristina today to discuss preparations for the new school year in the province's primary and secondary schools. It was chaired by Ali Sukrija and also attended by representatives of the Kosovo SAWP and the League of Socialist Youth. The statement on the session says:

On the basis of the report by Salih Nusi, provincial secretary of education, science and culture, the Presidency noted that good results have been attained by the broad socio-political activity underway in Kosovo in the implementation of the action program of the Kosovo Province League of Communists and of the conclusions of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee. This is important for an organized beginning of the new school year, for responsible work by all elements and for normal development of the education and schooling process throughout the school year.

It was noted that the results attained in the process of ideopolitical differentiation in organizations of associated labor in primary and secondary schools and in other educational and schooling institutions and also during work with pupils and their parents--especially those who in some way found themselves subject to enemy destructive activity--had contributed to strengthening the awareness of resolute opposition to manifestations of indoctrination from those espousing Albanian nationalism and irredentism or from any other platform that is ideologically and politically alien to the LCY.

"In the continuing sociopolitical and educational-upbringing work it is indispensable to ensure that every pupil has a clear idea of the essence of our constitutional setup and political system and of the policy of the LCY as a necessary basis for recognizing and fighting against the objectives and actions of enemy activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and of every other nationalism and other forms of destruction which have the objective of wrecking our constitutional system and unity, introducing national intolerance and hatred and disrupting normal life and work in schools."

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, says the statement in conclusion, stresses that the measures that have been taken are a significant contribution to the affirmation of attained values in the area of education and schooling and powerful incentives for its further development, especially from the point of view of (?carefully) nurturing the values of our socialist revolution and revolutionary traditions of all our nations and nationalities for a more successful development of socialist self-management relations, and consolidation of brotherhood and unity and togetherness as a guarantee of a happy life for present and future generations.

KOSOVO CIVIL DEFENSE STAFF DISCUSSES READINESS

AU020650 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The Kosovo provincial civil defense staff has discussed the level of development, preparedness and equipment of the province's civil defense system and critically analyzed its activity during and after the hostile demonstrations.

It was stressed that the civil defense system preparations for operating in crisis situations were incomplete in the past and that a lack of accord and an insufficient coordination existed between the communal and city civil defense staffs and the councils and committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection. Thus, during the counterrevolutionary demonstrations the civil defense forces were not mobilized in time. The latter organization, as was stressed, has yielded positive results because the possibilities for hostile activities have been narrowed by intensified preventive measures. It was decided that a more accelerated development of the civil defense system is needed.

PRIZREN COMMUNISTS DISCUSS EMIGRATION OF SERBS

AU312100 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Aug 81 p 6

[I. Kostic report]

[Summary] Prizren, 27 Aug--At its expanded session last night, the Prizren Communal Committee of the League of Communists discussed the problem of emigration of Serbian and Montenegrin families from the commune, on the basis of a report by a special commission of the Communal Committee. According to that report, in the 1970-81 period 566 families with a total of 919 members, including 345 employed persons, emigrated from the commune. A majority of those families left the commune for economic reasons. "However, there were also instances of pressures from the Albanian nationalists. Such pressures mainly occurred in village environments where the Serbian and Montenegrin families were directly mistreated and physically attacked, where their property was damaged and where also other forms of threats and efforts were employed to somehow force them to leave their village. Characteristic examples of this kind of behavior were noticed in the Gornja Srbica, Ljutoglav, Kolisa and Dusanovo villages. The tolerant attitude of the League of Communists, the organs of authority and other subjective forces contributed to providing room for the activities of bullies and nationalities, and thereby to the emigration of Serbian and Montenegrin families." As was reported at the session, in the past no measures were ever taken against the perpetrators of these pressures and threats. "That is no longer the case: Effective measures are being taken now against all who have in any way pressured anyone to emigrate."

The committee also discussed the preparations for the new school year and in this connection called for "an even greater readiness and vigilance in all schools, and especially in the communities where excesses and hostile actions have taken place."

Participating in the discussion at the session, Sinan Hasani, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo and vice president of the SFRY Assembly, "said among other things that the beginning of the new school year would show whether we have won the battle." The past intensive activities in the sphere of education attest to good preparations for the school year. However, much is still left to be done to "cleanse the school collectives of everything that is contrary to our system."

As regards the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, Hasani stressed that "it is necessary to energetically settle accounts, not only by political but also by administrative means, with anyone who would exert any kind of pressure in this respect."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO JAMAICA--Kingston, 26 Aug (TANJUG)--Dr Janko Lazarenski, the new SFRY ambassador to Jamaica, today presented his credentials to Jamaican Governor General Florizel Glasspole. During their meeting they discussed cooperation between our two countries, especially in the Nonaligned Movement, and the possibility of promoting economic cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 26 Aug 81 LD]